THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XIX. ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1905. NO. 8

PEOPLE YOU KNOW

What They Are Doing and Where They Go--Some Interesting Items

SOMETHING ABOUT YOUR NEIGHBORS

Short Local News Gathered In Our Journeyings About the Little Village

ELGIN, ILL., Oct. 9—Butter firm at 20c. Output of the week, 680,000 lbs.

Overcoats for boys at Chase Webb's.

John Horan is calling on his many friends here this week.

Overcoats for young men at Chase Webb's.

On October 14 in the afternoon there will be races at Antioch.

Remember that my stock of overcoats are all new. Chase Webb.

There will be races at the Antioch driving park on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 14.

For Sale—a comparatively new safe. Inquire of J. McMahon, Lake Villa, 50tf

Don't fail to attend the races at the Antioch driving park on Saturday of this week.

Barney Naber and family are moving this week into the Savage house on Main street.

Mrs. H. A. Radtke and children have been visiting the past week with relatives in Wisconsin.

For Sale—The Miss[illegible]ber property on North Main street, Antioch, Ill. Inquire of L. B. Grice. 50tf

Mrs. Albert Herman is moving into her home recently purchased of L. B. Grice, on Main street.

Miss Webb and Miss Welch visited with the family of C. M, Confer at Darien, Wis. over Saturday and Sunday.

New and second hand pianos and sewing machines for sale or rent, or will trade for horses. L. B. Grice. 20tf

For Sale—An eighty acre farm cheap. Apply to Mrs. Simon Carney, three quarters of a mile south of Rosecrans.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6tf

Mrs. Howard Vale, of Greenacre farm who has been in New York for some time returned home on Tuesday evening.

The will be a prize ball at the Wilmot opera house on Thursday evening, Oct. 12. The Antioch orchestra will furnish the music.

Bring in your apples and have them made into cider. Our mill is now located north of the lumber yard. Palmer Bros., Antioch. 5tf.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Confer and son, of Darien, Wis., have been spending a few days this week with their many Antioch friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Swan are visiting relatives and friends at Libertyville this week. Burtis Overton is compounding mixtures during Mr. Swan's absence.

Mrs. Clara Nolan, of Huntington, Ind., visited her mother, Mrs. Mary Grice and other Antioch relatives a few days last week, returning to her home on Monday of this week.

Mrs. F. M. Simmons and Miss Gertrude Smart will entertain the Antioch Hillside Cemetery society at the home of Mrs. Simmons on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 18. Visitors invited.

Mrs. Frank Weigle, who has been spending the past two weeks with her mother, Mrs. Grice, and other Antioch friends, returned to her home at Monroe, Wis. on Saturday last.

J. C. James, Jr., left on Thursday of last week for Sedalia, Va., where he will visit for a week or ten days. Mrs. James and children who have been visiting at that place for the past six weeks will accompany him home.

An automobile concern announces with great flourish that it will turn out a neat, durable machine for $400 each. Just as soon as they can cut off two more ciphers ye editor will be seen rounding up his delinquents with a benzine buggy.

The Moler System of Colleges operate twelve great schools to teach the barber trade. Method that saves years of apprenticeship. One hundred men wanted at once. Can nearly earn expenses before finishing. Write for catalogue. Chicago Ill.

Overcoats for old men at Chase Webb's.

I will do plain sewing at my home. Mrs. B. Foster, Lake Street.

See my $2.50 Velour dress shoes. Chase Webb.

C. W. Morton of Wallewalla, Wash., is calling on friends in this yicinity.

I have a 25 cent coffee that nobody beats. Chase Webb.

Mr. Jos. W. Weber, of Racine, Wis., was the guest of his brother Martin the greater part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mathews and little daughter of Burlington, Wis., spent the past week with Antioch friends.

Before you buy a farm write for our catalogue giving prices, terms and pictures of Eastern Iowa Home Farms.

Northern Iowa Land Co.,
5w6, Independence, Iowa.

Salaries are Those of Kings.

Salary paid Gladstone Dowie, son of the First Apostle, as one of the Zion law department, $12,000 per annum.

Salary paid Mrs. John Alexander Dowie as the overseer of the woman's work in Zion, $25,000.

There are not many in Zion City who are acquainted with the above remarkable salary list, but assurance is given by a man who is in a position to know and who says that he has inside sources of information.

The First Apostle's salary, as is well known, is five per cent of all of the cash receipts of Zion.

It is stated that the Gladstone salary comes out of the city of Zion while that of Mrs. Dowie is from the church. Her salary is well known, but that of the so-called unkissed has never been printed, it is said. He is said to get $1,000 per week while others in the law department draw far less.

The Game Dinner.

Muehrcke's sixth annual game dinner will be held at the Muehrcke hotel, Diamond Lake, on Wednesday, October 18. The Libertyville accommodation will be run through as usual, leaving Grayslake at 10:55 a. m. Returning the party can take the evening train about 6:30 p. m. These annual dinners are very popular and the usual large and jolly crowd will attend.

FROST BUYS THE FOX LAKE ROAD

Residents of Waukegan are greatly pleased over the rumor which has for the past several days been current on the streets of that place that the Waukegan, Fox Lake & Western electric was in the near future to pass into the hands of C. & M. electric people. The purchase of this road by the Frost interests, if completed as is anticipated by many, will probably mean that this road will in the course of a short time be extended to the west as was President Wynn's ambition.

Wynn, it is understood, will be connected with the road and will have a hand in its extension. The Fox Lake line owns valuable franchises through the county and undoubtedly it was with a view to putting these into practical use that the reported deal has been carried through.

With the Fox Lake system in the hands of people like the C. & M. company a great future for the road is insured and its early extension to the lake region seems probable and would undoubtedly prove a fine investment, as it would open that picturesque region to the people of Chicago and the lake shore as never before.

The consolidition of the two Waukegan roads would also work to the advantage of the traveling public of that city, as transfers would then be given to all points in the city and would greatly facilitate the travel.

Begging Letters Amused Shah.

During the recent sojourn of the shah of Persia in Paris one of his favorite amusements is said to have been having his secretary read to him the oddest of the begging letters, of which vast numbers were sent to him daily.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

There are a great many of our subscribers who are in arrears on their subscription and we would ask each and every one to look at the label on their paper and see how they stand. We are in need of the money, and as this has been quite a prosperous year you surely can spare the amount you owe us. Go to the postoffice and get a money order or come to the News office, as we must have the money this month to meet our obligations. It means only a dollar or two to you, but it means several hundred to us. Do it today. Don't wait for us to send you a personal bill.

DOWIE LOSES FARM

Fails to Make Payment so Former Owner Takes Possession Again

JOHN BAKER IS NOW $9,000 AHEAD

Other Property Owners, it Is Said, Will Soon Foreclose Mortgages in Zion

Predictions made for months past that some of Dowies creditors would foreclose are begining to come true, for John Baker living nearly opposite H. Ferry's has regained his farm from Dowie, and has moved back on it and taken occupancy.

Dowie bought the land under contract, by which he was to pay down enough to secure the crop which was planted on the land, which by the way was subdivided. After this he was to make regular payments until the whole amount was paid up.

After paying $9,000 in this way, the contract was violated by Dowie not making any more payments, and Baker, on advise of his attorney, moved back into his house and took legal posession of his farm. Thus by this deal he is ahead $9,000 which he regards as five years rent.

The farm comprises a large section of the southeast corner of the city, and is valuable property, as far as Zion City property goes. It is rumored that Baker is not the only one who will foreclose in the near future, but that there are several others who are more in arrears than Baker was who will soon foreclose their mortgages on Zion's property. It will not be as easy a matter for most or these people to get their land back as it was for Baker, for most of these people have sold their land and given a deed receiving a mortgage back, while Baker only sold under contract.

By this means, they will have to go through process of foreclosure, while Baker had only to go back and take posession.

Banquet Ends Contest.

Some time during the spring of this year the ladies of the Antioch Hillside Cemetery Association decided to have a contest to begin June first and end October first, with the understanding that the loosing side should acknowledge their defeat by giving a banquet to the winning side and the new members. Accordingly Mrs. L. B. Grice and Mrs. Wm. Smart chose sides and each with her chosen workers endeavored to add the most new members to the society. When on October the contest was closed it was found that Mrs. Grice had lost, then she and her number immediately began planning to give the banquet, while Mrs. Smart silently thought "I didn't loose this time."

The banquet to which about thirty-five were present was given at the home of Miss Alice Emmons on Friday afternoon October 6. The house was beautifully decorated with ferns, dahlias, and chrysanthemums. The dining room was beautifully decorated with American bunting and asparagus. During the afternoon the guests were entertained by games, etc., and at about five o'clock a six course dinner was served. To much can not be said in praise of this dinner. The viands were of the choicest and were served in a dainty manner befiting the occasion and none of those who were present could help feeling that they had been royally entertained. The ladies spared no work, time or expense to make the affair one which they could well be proud of, and to say their efforts were appreciated by their guests but mildly expresses it, and a hearty vote of thanks was extended to them for the manner in which they entertained.

This contest was the means of adding about fifteen new members to the society, and the whole society should receive the praise they merit for their untiring efforts to beautify the resting place of our dead.

Refined Pork.

Harold was playing "keep store," and had prevailed on his grandmother to become one of his patrons. When she appeared in the role of customer he said:

"Have some nice vegetables, or fruit, or meat? Here is some extra nice boiled ham. Have some?"

"No, thank you," she said. "I don't like ham."

"O, but I think you'd like this, ma'am. It is hardly a bit hammy."—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Great Essential.

"Then you don't consider him an expert fisherman."

"Of course not. Why, he hasn't any imagination whatever."

Exchange Screenings.

There are 153 Roman Catholic churches in Chicago.

It takes two to make a bargain, but only one of 'em gets it.

Twelve to fifteen churches a day, or 4,000 to 5,000 a year are built in this country.

Frankfort, Kentucky has determined to exterminate the cats because they carry diphtheria germs.

Fasting for one day will often prevent a serious illness. More people suffer from eating too much than too little.

What is the longest word in the English language? Smiles; because there is a mile between the first and last letters.

The jawbones of a whale are sometimes 20 feet in length and the mouth when wide open is 12 by 18 feet. The throat however is so small it scarcely admits a hen's egg.

A Brown county girl recently sent 50 cents to a Chicago advertiser for a receipt to whiten and keep the hands soft. She received the following reply: Soak them three times a day in dishwater while your mother rests.

Do everything well, make that your rule of your life and live up to it and you will find it most conductive to your own happiness and to the happinses of those with whom you are brought in contact.

There are a whole lot of newspaper proprietors who need arousing to the fact that they are giving free advertising to about four times the value of every complimentary ticket they accept. And this is not the worst of it for they then are subjected to the humiliation of being classed as "deadheads" It is paying dear for the whistle and then having insult added to injury.

One smile makes a flirtation. One flirtation makes two acquainted. Two acquainted makes one kiss. One kiss makes several more. Several kisses make an engagement. One engagement makes two fools. Two fools make one marriage. One marriage makes two mothers-in-law. Two mothers-in-law make—look up what Sherman said about war.

An Ogle county farmer received a note from a young man who had been "going with" his daughter recently, which read: Dear sur: Wood like Jessies hand in marriage. Shee and I are in lov and I think I nede a wife. Yures Henry. The farmer replied by saying: Friend Henry You don't need a wife you need a spelling book. Get one and study it a year, then write me again.

An exchange tells of a man who died. The very first day in heaven, as he wanted to go sightseeing, an angel guide was given him. Before long he noticed a number of persons each drawing a ball and chain. "How is this?" he asked. Isn't this heaven? The angel smiled and replied: Why, these are not bad men, but they came from Barron county, Wisconsin, and we have to chain them or they would go back.

What's In a Name?

At Montreal the advertising manager of the Canadian Pacific is a man named Ham, and the city ticket office is in charge of a man named Egg, says an exchange. The two are fast friends, and if both happen to be out of town at once inquiries for Ham and Eggs are frequent. By a coincidence both report to an official whose name is Bacon, whose chief clerk is named Brown. Recently Ham and Egg were both in Bacon's office. The telephone rang and Brown answered. He caught an inquiry for the Canadian Pacific office, and said:

"This is it."

"Who's this talking?" asked the voice.

"This is Brown. Do you want Bacon?"

"No; I don't want bacon, brown or any other way. I want one of the Canadian Pacific officials."

"Well, will Ham and Egg do? They are both here."

"I don't want any of them! Central, switch that cheap hash-house off this wire!"

Fatal Equality.

The drawbacks to social equality come out in domestic service, if they appear at all.

A correspondent reports this conversation between an American lady living in Manila and one of her Filipino servants.

"Ramar," said she, "why is it that you worked so well for the Spaniards, and did it for so little? They treated you very badly, and I treat you well. They paid you only two pesos a month, and you ask twenty-five of me. I don't understand it."

"Ah, senora," said Ramar, "the Spaniards were our superiors. You Americans are our equals."—Weekly Scotsman.

W. C. MEETING HELD

Eastern Syndicate Has Secured Controlling Stock of Wisconsin Central

THE DIRECTORS TO ELECT OFFICERS

Extensive Improvements Will be Made and Line Will be Sold to a Western Road

At the annual meeting in Milwaukee Tuesday of stockholders of the Wisconsin Central railroad, a majority of the stock was held by the syndicate which effected the consolidation of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Pere Marquette railroads and has just sold them to the Erie system.

Newman Erb, head of the syndicate, and G. M. Cumming, formerly first vice president of the Erie, were elected directors of the Wisconsin Central, in place of John C. Brown and Joseph S. Dade. Rudolph Kleybolte of New York and W. A. Bradford of the Cincinnati, Cleveland & Louisville railroad, who are among the largest stockholders of the Wisconsin Central, also attended the annual meeting. They accompanied the directors and President Whitcomb on a tour of inspection of the railroad after the annual meeting.

There is much diversity of opinion as to the future of the Wisconsin Central. The directors will meet in New York next month to elect officers. It is generally believed that the change in financial control will not result in any change of officers until the new owners sell the road to some larger system. That they bought the Wisconsin Central for that purpose is not doubted in railway circles. Little credence is given by Chicago officials, however, to the report that the purchase of the Wisconsin Central is part of the deal with the Erie for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Pere Marquette. To finance that deal practically exhausted the resources of the Erie, and it is by no means certain that the Pere Marquette road will be retained by the Erie. It tried to dispose of that road to the New York Central interests, but the terms originally offered were rejected. It is said that negotiations on a new basis are now in progress.

It is said to be the plan of the new owners to extend and improve the Wisconsin Central with a view of disposing of it to one of the big Western systems. Its aggressive policy for a number of years caused its strong competitors to characterize it as a constant menace to the rate situation, but they have not been able to find that it has secretly cut rates or paid rebates since all the roads were enjoined in 1902 from doing so.

Under President Whitcomb's management the physical condition of the Wisconsin Central has been greatly improved and the equipment largely augmented. Its gross earnings during the fiscal year ending June 30 last were $6,650,883, and the net earnings $2,276,547. The previous year the gross earnings were $6,466,176 and the net earnings $2,123,735.

In his annual report, submitted to the stockholders, President Whitcomb said of the plans for the extension of the road: "During the year contracts were entered into for the construction of forty-one and one-half miles of road from Owenpoint, on the main line, twelve miles west of Abbotsford, to Ladysmith, a station on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway. A survey has been made from Ladysmith to Superior and Duluth, a distance of 112 miles, and it is expected shortly to enter upon the construction of this line. Real estate terminals at Superior and Duluth has been and is being acquired, and the location secured is a suitable one for the business of the company. The line from Owenpoint to Ladysmith will be opened in January."

Children Taught to Swim.

At this period of the year, when so many drowning accidents occur, the annual report of the London (Eng.) Schools Swimming Association possesses special interest. The organization, which is supported by voluntary subscriptions, is the largest swimming association in the world, having affiliated to it nearly 1,000 schools. The branches are spread all over London, and every year about 5,000 certificates are issued to boys who can swim 100 yards, and to girls who can swim fifty yards. No fewer than 60,000 children are taken to the baths every week and instructed in swimming. Life-saving is also taught. The Roll of Honor contains the names of forty-five boys and girls who have attempted to save life from drowning. All these young people have been rewarded by the Royal Humane Society.

Strange Happenings.

Said the groceryman to the butcherman: "It is really a sin that you buy your salt on the wholesale plan and don't give me a chance to handle the tin." Then hied him back to the grocery store and quickly an order sent, for a few choice hams for the family use and a box of fish for Lent. Said the clothing man to the hardware man: "You certainly don't do right, when you get a suit of an eastern house, with my big stock in sight." But the clother wanted a new steel range and it came, as the neighbors knew, in a box he tried to hide in the barn and marked, "Gee, Hawbuck & Co." The business men then called a meeting to see where the trouble lay, and they all agreed 'twas the editor man and not the devil to pay. Why don't he roast the department stores and peddling fakirs and stand by them who patronize him and give him his daily bread? So they drew up a contract long and strong for the editor to peruse, and waited on him with aspect grim, as he solemny dug for the news. But the editor laughed a big horse laugh, till the gang all took to the woods, for 'twas written on axle grease letter heads, that came with a bill of goods.

AUCTION SALE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction on the Lawrence Moran farm, 2½ miles north-west of Wadsworth and 1½ miles south of Rosecrans, Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 1 o'clock, the following: One bay mare 8 years old, 1 gray mare 8 years old, 1 brown mare 9 years old by Hambletonian Prince, 2 sucking colts, 3 cows, 6 yearlings coming two, 2 calves, binder, mower, truck wagon, lumber wagon, corn planter, bob sleigh, cultivator, hay rack, 2 stubble plows, pulverizer, hay rake, 2 sets of double harness, 15 tons tame hay, 200 [illegible] of corn. Daniel Haggerty, Prop.

E. A. Ames, Auctioneer.

Excursions to the South.

Special round trip homeseekers excursions to the southwest, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territory on Oct. 3 and 17, Nov. 7 and 21, Dec. 5 and 19. Seventy-five percent of the one way rate for round trip. Stopovers will be allowed going and returning. For further particulars call on Geo. E. Webb, Antioch.

RACES ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON

On Saturday afternoon of this week at the Antioch Driving Park, lovers of horses will have an opportunity to witness some good races right here at home and at the low price of 25 cents. Some fast horses have been secured by the managers to take part in the races, and a record-breaking time and a record-breaking crowd is expected by the managers, who have done everything in their power to make this event outshine all former races ever held at the park. Three good races will be held and the purses will be $100 for [illegible] "Little Wonder" will give an exhibition race to beat track record. Below is a list of the horses and their owners:

2:30 TROT—PURSE $100.

Lizzie Earl—J. M. Christian, Burlington, Wis.
Aura Nutwood—Brophy Stock Farm.
Aorta—Richards, Fox Lake, Ill.
Lavie—Fox Lake Stock Farm.
Winkie—Ben Ames, Antioch.

2:17 PACE—PURSE $100.

King Willis—Chas. Sibley, Antioch.
Jack Hardy—Richards, Fox Lake, Ill.
Anna Range—George Vogel, Solon Mills.
Lelia Duffy—Kenosha.

2:20 PACE—PURSE $100.

Rex—Richards, Fox Lake, Ill.
Town Talk—Chas. Sibley, Antioch.
Little Sam—Mat Flanner, Kenosha.
Billy Mack—Peter Breen, Kenosha.

The races will start at 1 o'clock sharp. Every one who finds an interest in good horses should not miss this. Don't forget the date. Admission 25 cents.

Women and Economy.

Women, as a class, have most uncertain ideas on the subject of economy, avers M. A. P. They define the word simply as the not spending of money, and associate it chiefly with straitened circumstances. But economy means administration, the cleverest way of spending one's money, whether one's allowance is $250 or $25,000. In either case, the following rules hold good: 1. Pay ready money for everything. 2. Never spend anything without well considering if the article in question is a necessity. Will it be valued twenty-four hours after purchase? 3. Always leave a margin—that is to say, always live within your income. 4. Keep accounts; even the record of a penny account book acts as a check on one's expenditure. The secret of true economy is trouble taking; laziness and extravagance are apt to go hand in hand.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH, - - - ILLINOIS.

AROUND THE WORLD

Searching for a penny intended for a band of wandering musicians and which had rolled into the street, Lillian Sarrel, 3 years old, and Catherine Sullivan, 4 years old, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were run down by a street car. Both were fatally injured.

For the first time in many years all the nineteen flour mills of Minneapolis are running to their full capacity day and night, manufacturing flour at the rate of about 400,000 barrels a week, as a result of better export demand and improved domestic conditions.

The steamer Tartar brings news from Shanghai that the loss of life of the natives of the islands at the mouth of the Yangtse River as a result of the typhoon at the beginning of September was tremendous. It is reported that 10,000 people have been drowned.

Disorderly demonstrations in Moscow by striking printers, workmen and students were repeatedly dispersed by Cossacks and gendarmes. Several policemen were wounded. It is reported that a gendarme was killed and that there were other casualties among the crowd.

The bodies of Miss Margaret Lindsey, a Haskell school teacher, and that of a man from Bixby, I. T., were found in the road three miles north of Haskell, I. T. There were no marks of violence on the bodies, and it is believed Miss Lindsey and the man committed suicide.

The fish tug Valiant of Erie, Pa., owned by the Booth company, tarried too long in Canadian waters and failed to get away from the revenue cutter Morrell, which is aiding the Canadian authorities in putting a stop to poaching. The tug had on board Canadian fish when caught. Both tug and cargo will be confiscated by the government.

Mrs. Anna Ballin, arrested in Cleveland on the charge of being in the country illegally, is alleged by the Federal authorities to be an anarchist of international reputation and a leader of one of the largest bands of anarchists in this part of the country. The officials say that Leon Czolgosz, who assassinated President McKinley, was a member of the band.

After two days spent in excited discussion the Norwegian Storthing proceeded to a division on the proposal of the Republican minority to submit the Karlstad agreement concerning the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden to a referendum. The proposal was rejected by a vote of 109 to 8. The agreement was then accepted by a vote of 101 to 16.

The amount of work which will be done in the pine regions of northern Minnesota the coming season will be far greater than that of the past few years, and every effort is being made by the different logging camps to secure men. Very poor success has met their efforts thus far, however. The exodus of men from the wheat fields to the timber has begun, but the number arriving thus far is inadequate to supply the demand.

The 6-year-old son of Charles Kusche, a real estate dealer, was kidnaped by an unknown man while playing in the street in Mankato, Minn. The kidnaper rushed down the avenue with the boy, and by giving him candy kept him from crying out. Police and neighbors searched for the child. Mrs. Kusche was on the point of prostration when the lad was discovered, twelve hours after he was missed. His face was scarred and he had several gashes on the head. He is in a critical condition.

NEWS NUGGETS.

The W. K. Morrison Hardware Company's building at Minneapolis was burned, causing a loss of $53,000.

One entire block of stores and dwellings has been destroyed by fire in Austin, a Chicago suburb, entailing a loss of $40,000 to $50,000.

The postoffice at Luna, four miles west of St. Paris, Ohio, was broken into and robbed by burglars. Stamps worth $125 and $15 were taken.

Secretary Taft, after inspecting the fortifications from Fort Hamilton to Sandy Hook, declared the seaboard cities were safe from foreign attack.

In an open letter Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, accuses D. I. Kelliher, a land operator, of securing by fraudulent means over 100,000 acres of State lands.

Government reports show that the result of the recent storm in Manila is serious. At least 200 natives and twenty-five Americans and foreigners were killed.

Troops overawed the strikers at Moscow and restored order for the time being, but there is apprehension that the labor troubles will spread to the steam railroad employes.

A diver located near Michigan City, Ind., the wreck of a three-masted schooner believed to be the Thomas Hume, which sailed from Chicago fourteen years ago and was never heard of afterward.

People from all over the United States and Canada heard the Rev. Albert B. Simpson's annual plea for missions at the gospel tabernacle in New York Sunday. At two services $80,205 was subscribed.

Official returns of the casualties of the Japanese army throughout the war, according to news received in Victoria, B. C., by steamer, show 46,180 killed, 10,270 died of wounds, and 15,300 died of disease, a total of 72,450 dead.

Surrounded by flames from a burning factory 500 Bowery lodgers in New York took part in a wild stampede, in which scores of them tumbled down stairways and others climbed along fire escapes and hurled themselves into the street in their efforts to escape being smothered or burned to death.

In auto accidents Walter Palmer was killed and Chauffeur Blake fatally injured at Athens, Mich.; Senator George F. Fulford of Brockville, Ont., and two others were seriously injured near Boston, and Mrs. Ruby Sage was fatally hurt at Atlanta, Ga.

M'CALL MAKES ADMISSION.

Says More than Half Million Was Used in Legislatures.

John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was on the witness stand the greater part of Wednesday before the Armstrong investigating committee in New York, and in sharp contrast with his first appearance two weeks ago he made no secret of the immense payments by his company to "Judge" Andrew Hamilton to influence insurance legislation in various States of the Union. Much of the proposed insurance legislation in various States he characterized as blackmailing attempts. It was brought out:



JOHN A. M'CALL.

1. That since 1900 the New York Life has paid to "Judge" Hamilton $470,927.02 for legislative purposes, and has also paid to others large sums for similar work, bringing the total of such expenditures up to $509,127.02.

2. That in addition to these payments to Hamilton, President McCall expects him to render bills for his services during the present year which will aggregate about $165,000.

3. That, besides these payments to "Judge" Hamilton and in addition to the $235,000 paid him in 1903, ostensibly on account of real estate deals and for which he has rendered no account to the New York Life, he was also paid $75,000 in June, 1904, for which he has rendered no account. The total of the sums given him, so far as is known, for which he has rendered no account now stands at $310,000.

4. That John A. McCall, who is a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, borrowed $75,000 from that institution at 1½ per cent interest. On July 1 last, shortly before the appointment by the Legislature of the insurance investigating committee, the interest rate on this loan was increased to 2½ per cent, at which it still stands, the loan being unpaid.

5. That John R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life, in addition to borrowing $50,000 from the New York Life at 1½ per cent, also, it was intimated, borrowed money from his own company, the Metropolitan Life.

6. That the New York Life encourages its agents to get new business on the deferred dividend plan by paying them 60 per cent commission of the first year's premiums and only 40 per cent commission on annual dividend policies. This, in face of the fact admitted by the chief actuary of the New York Life that it is easier for an agent to get new business on the deferred dividend system than on the plans for which the smaller commission is paid.

7. That the cost to the company of getting new business on the deferred dividend plan is so excessive that in 1903 the New York Life had to borrow from its surplus accumulations over $7,000,000 to pay the expenses of business which in premiums yielded only in that year about $3,400,000.

8. That, although diligent search has been made during the past two weeks, no record whatever has been found on the New York Life of anyone of the three $50,000 payments to the Republican national campaign committee.

9. That four relatives of President McCall, all of them employed by the New York Life at large salaries, live in an apartment house at 40 West Seventy-second street, owned by the company, at rentals which yield the policy holders only 2 3-10 per cent on an investment of $203,000, the cost of the property.

10. That President McCall admits there should be a limitation to the business which a life insurance company may roll up and that the legislative committee should give that subject serious attention.

NATION BREAKS RECORD.

Foreign Commerce Total for Fiscal Year Is $2,635,970,333.

All records were broken by the foreign commerce of the United States during the fiscal year which closed June 30. For the twelve months the exports and imports were valued at $2,635,970,333, compared with $2,451,914,642 during the previous year, which was the largest on record. The imports were valued at $1,117,507,500 and exports at $1,518,462,833, both new high records.

An unusual feature of American foreign commerce is the small increase in customs revenues, notwithstanding the large increase in imports. Dutiable merchandise imported reached a value of $600,071,238, an increase of $63,114,107 over the previous year. Nevertheless, customs duties last year amounted to $262,060,518, or less than $1,000,000 in excess of the duties collected in 1904. Reciprocity with Cuba reducing the duties on sugar and tobacco, together with imports remaining in warehouse upon which duties haven ot been paid, account for the small increase in revenues.

The articles showing the largest increases in exportations during the eleven months for which details are available:

Corn, an increase of $16,000,000, as compared with the corresponding period of 1904.

Copper manufactures, an increase of $25,000,000, about one-third being in exports to China, where large amounts of copper are in demand for coinage purposes.

Cotton manufactures, an increase of $22,000,000, principally in exports of cotton cloths to China.

Raw cotton, an increase of $9,000,000 during the twelve months.

Iron and steel manufactures, an increase of $23,000,000.

The principal articles showing decreased exports for the twelve months are:

REDUCTION.

Wheat	$32,000,000
Wheat flour	28,000,000
Fruits and nuts	5,000,000
Provisions	5,000,000
Unmanufactured wood	6,500,000

The reduction of exports of wheat and wheat flour was due in part to the inadequacy of the domestic crop to furnish any considerable surplus over the home requirements, and in part to unusually large crops in foreign wheat-producing countries. Exports of wheat from the United States during the fiscal year just ended have been even lower than the year before.

Jewels valued at several thousands of dollars have been stolen from the home of H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, in Hempstead, L. I.

GUNS RULE MOSCOW.

SOLDIERS AND POLICE SLAUGHTER STRIKERS.

Deadly Result of Riots in Russia's Ancient Capital—Cossacks Are Accused of Extreme Brutality—Bombs Are Thrown with Fatal Effect.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says martial law has been proclaimed at Moscow. Special dispatches describe a desperate state of affairs at Moscow Saturday and Sunday. Many persons were killed or wounded on the Tverskoy boulevard at the site of the monument to the poet Alexander Pushkin. The troops used sabers and rifles.

A pitched battle between a crowd of strikers and Cossacks took place shortly before noon Monday. The troops fired three volleys at the strikers and the latter replied with revolvers and stones. It is impossible to estimate the number of casualties, for as soon as the mob was dispersed the streets were cordoned and the dead and wounded removed and the gates closed. It is known that the number of victims is large.

After the fighting was over men, women and children were dragged into the prefect's court yard, the gates to which were also closed. Thereupon began what is known as giving a lesson to "intellectuals." Scores were taken to a long stable. Along the sides were drawn up two lines of picked troops, mostly Cossacks. The victims were made to run the gantlet. There were fifty men on each side, who brutally struck them with whips and the butt ends of rifles.

It is stated that a bomb that was thrown at the game market killed twelve Cossack patrols. It is feared that employes to the number of 30,000 in the great factories may join the demonstration. The populace is exasperated to the last degree, less by the open street fighting than by the action of the police.

More Power than an Army.

The prefect has issued a proclamation which places the police and troops in absolute possession of more rights than an civilized army would employ against an enemy in time of war. In virtue of the proclamation, the police seize any person they please. Any pretext is sufficient for arrest.

The number of strikers in Moscow is increased by the bakers joining their ranks. No newspapers are printed and even St. Petersburg papers are scarce, striking printers having waylaid the supplies and torn them to pieces at the railway station.

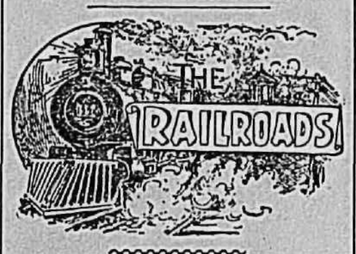
COAST SAFE FROM ATTACK.

American Forts Would Repel Any Foreign Fleet.

"No foreign power could successfully assail our seaboard cities. With the present efficiency of our forts, rendered impregnable by the fire-control system, sweeping a zone that would bring annihilation to any fleet within range of the batteries of big guns, the seaboard cities are safe from foreign invasion," said Secretary of War William H. Taft in New York the other day. He had just returned enthusiastic from his visit to Fort Hamilton and Sandy Hook.

"To be sure a squadron could approach under the cloak of fog," he continued. "In San Francisco, particularly, where fogs and dense weather prevail, the situation would offer more advantages to an attacking force. With the development of the torpedo and submarine systems, however, Pacific coast cities will be safe even should the elements favor the approach of an enemy. There are plenty of guns on the Atlantic seaboard to defend it, but there must be no diminution of artillery or change made in the plans to increase its strength."

Secretary Taft said that he would start about Nov. 1 on his trip to Panama. He said the first thing to be done down there was to see that the workmen were housed properly and provided with amusements in their leisure hours.



China is almost nine times as large in area as Japan, yet Japan has more than twice as many miles of railroad as has the Celestial empire.

The first elevated railroad in Greece is about to be built from the coast to a magnesite mine four miles inland. The new road will, however, carry freight and not passengers.

Announcement is made by the Rock Island-Frisco systems of the inauguration of a daily through tourist car St. Louis to Los Angeles, via Frisco line to Medora, Kan., thence Rock Island-El Paso line to California.

Representatives of the big soft coal mines have asked the roads entering Chicago to generally waive the charge made for switching cars in and around that city. This charge varies, running from anything a road can get to $3 per car.

The rail and ocean rate from Chicago to Manila, P. I., has been reduced $25 *in each direction. This is the result of* action taken by the steamship line of the Canadian Pacific railroad, which recently gave notice that it would waive the $25 arbitrary charge made between the Japanese and Chinese ports and Manila. The American lines were forced to meet the Canadian Pacific competition.

Hereafter engineers and train dispatchers on the Pennsylvania lines must curb their dispositions to make up time with delayed trains, for an order has gone forth from the management of this system that not to exceed twenty minutes of lost time may be made up on one division.

The Wabash is the first railroad to bow to the new Indiana law, which provides for a rate not to exceed 12 per cent of the first-class fare for 100 pounds of excess baggage, with a minimum charge of 25 cents for baggage not exceeding 200 pounds in weight.

ROBBERS LOOT A TRAIN.

Great Northern Overland Held Up Near Seattle, Wash.

The Great Northern overland train leaving Seattle at 8:20 Monday night, was held up and the express car dynamited about five miles from Ballard, at 8:45 p. m. It was 11 o'clock before the train pulled into Edmonds, and meager reports were sent to the Seattle office. Sheriff Smith and a posse, armed with rifles, shotguns and revolvers, and led by trained bloodhounds, went in pursuit of the band of robbers. Two boys who attempted to rob the passengers while the adult bandits dynamited the through safe in the express car are in jail. Meantime it is reported that the highwaymen obtained a big shipment of gold from the Alaskan mines. The amount stolen is estimated all the way from $2,000 to $100,000.

Three men, well dressed in rain coats and wearing slouch hats, did the work. Conductor Grant's report of the holdup shows that at least seven men were in the gang that committed the robbery. The conductor believes three or four of the gang were further down the track, but did not take any part, possibly because the train had stopped too soon.

When once inside the car the robbers began dynamiting, the first explosion being of six sticks, the second of twelve, and the third of eighteen. No one was injured seriously, although a continual fire of revolvers was kept up. After securing the contents of the safe the three men started off in an easterly direction.

The train was flagged and as the engineer slowed up two or three men climbed over the tender and pointed revolvers at his head. When the train stopped two of the robbers jumped off, making the engineer and fireman follow, and all marched to the express car door. "Open the door," the robber commanded the messenger. He refused and the robber placed an extra heavy charge of dynamite against it, which he exploded. The explosion tore the car almost to pieces. The safe was then dynamited. The train was delayed two and a half hours and then was pulled into Edmonds, making a brief report before proceeding to Everett.

While the robbers were engaged on the safe, two who had been riding on the blind baggage slipped off and went through the train, attempting to hold up the passengers. They had no guns, but took advantage of the timidity of the passengers while the shooting was going on outside. The boys assert they never met the holdups until they got on the train and are in no way connected with their work. The idea to hold up the passengers occurred to them after the explosion.

"NO COAL STRIKE" — MITCHELL.

Mine Workers' Chief Looks for Harmony in Anthracite Fields.

"I think the sensational stories printed in many newspapers recently to the effect that there will be a great coal strike next spring are unwarranted," said John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, while in Washington to see President Roosevelt the other day. "As far as I can judge, after having been in the anthracite coal field for some time, everything will work out harmoniously in the end.

"I can see no reason why there should be a general coal strike next spring. I have not seen the railroad presidents who are also presidents of the coal companies, and I do not expect to hear from them for some time, but I do expect that in time there will be a readjustment along the lines on which we are now working."

Mr. Mitchell said, in response to a suggestion that large supplies of coal were now being stored away in anticipation of a strike, that he did not take any stock in that story. "This is the time of year," said he, "when coal is always stored in large quantities."

Mr. Mitchell says the response to his efforts to increase the strength of his organization has far exceeded his expectations. The coal situation was not discussed with the President, he said.

JAIL CROWE AT BUTTE.

Police Nab Fugitive Accused of Kidnaping Cudahy's Son.

Pat Crowe, wanted by the Omaha police for kidnaping the son of Edward Cudahy, the millionaire packer, in 1900, was arrested in Butte, Mont., Monday night. Crowe acknowledged he was the fugitive, becoming alarmed when he feared the authorities were going to shoot him.

Capt. McGrath and Detective McInerney of the Butte police made the arrest, placing the muzzles of their revolvers against his stomach as he emerged from a saloon in the tenderloin section. Crowe declared he would return to Omaha without requisition papers. He cursed bitterly at his arrest, expressing chagrin at his apprehension in a town the size of Butte, when he, as he said, had traveled the world over and evaded capture in all the large cities. Crowe has two brothers in Montana, one living in Butte and the other at Great Falls.

A friend of Crowe "tipped" the police as to his presence in the city and his arrest followed after photographs of the fugitive had been secured from Omaha.

Notes of Current Events.

Six Italian laborers were buried by a cave-in at the bottom of a trench along the Fort Wayne railroad in Allegheny, Pa.

It is reported that James Hazen Hyde of New York is to wed Miss Charlotte Warren, a debutante last year at Newport.

Denver has been selected as the place of meeting of the national grand lodge of the Sons of Hermann of the United States in September, 1909. President William Foelson has wired Gov. McDonald, signifying the acceptance of his invitation.

Fire started by the explosion of a lamp destroyed the entire east side of the main business street of Clement, O. T., the loss being $60,000.

After the removal of five 38-caliber bullets from his body, Joseph Guidivinski, a New York railroad detective, shot Aug. 18 in a battle with a freight thief, is on the road to recovery.

A negro attacked the wife of Deputy Sheriff A. J. Shores at Clayton, near St. Louis, and was shot by Shores and badly wounded. A mob from the congregation of a colored church attempted to lynch the negro.

Word to the Wise.

After a swing around the circle the happy couple had settled down in a cozy flat.

One morning as she took her customary place at the breakfast table the bride placed a large revolver by the side of her plate.

"W-why, my dear," stammered the astonished husband, "w-what does that mean?"

"It means, George," replied her bridelets, "that we have biscuits of my own construction for breakfast and that no adverse criticism will be tolerated."

Best in the World.

Cream, Ark., Oct. 9.—(Special.—After eighteen months' suffering from Epilepsy, Backache and Kidney Complaint, Mr. W. H. Smith of this place is a well man again and those who have watched his return to health unhesitatingly give all the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills. In an interview *regarding his cure, Mr. Smith says:*

"I had been low for eighteen months with my back and kidneys and also Epilepsy. I had taken everything I knew of and nothing seemed to do me any good till a friend of mine got me to send for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I find that they are the greatest medicine in the world, for now I am able to work and am in fact as stout and strong as before I took sick."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys cleanse the blood of all impurities. Pure blood means good health.

His Moderation.

Some years ago an Englishman visiting Washington met a statesman who gave a most startling account of the corruption existing in the government and the terrible struggle he had against it. "Do you mean to say, sir," asked the stranger seriously, "that you are the only honest man in the American government?" "Well," replied the statesman, stroking his beard meditatively—"I wouldn't go so far as that. There may be four or five more somewhere!"

YOU HAVE NO RIGHT

To Suffer from Constipation, Bowel and Stomach Trouble.

Q. What is the beginning of sickness
A. Constipation.
Q. What is Constipation?
A. Failure of the bowels to carry off the waste matter which lies in the alimentary canal where it decays and poisons the entire system. Eventually the results are death under the name of some other disease. Note the deaths from typhoid fever and appendicitis, stomach and bowel trouble, at the present time.
Q. What causes Constipation?
A. Neglect to respond to the call of Nature promptly. Lack of exercise. Excessive brain work. Mental emotion and improper diet.
Q. What are the results of neglected Constipation?
A. Constipation causes more suffering than any other disease. It causes rheumatism, colds, fevers, stomach, bowel, kidney, lung and heart troubles, etc. It is the one disease that starts all others. Indigestion, dyspepsia, diarrhea, loss of sleep and strength are its symptoms—piles, appendicitis, and fistula, are caused by Constipation. Its consequences are known to all physicians, but few sufferers realize their condition until it is too late. Women become confirmed invalids as a result of Constipation.
Q. Do physicians recognize this?
A. Yes. The first question your doctor asks you is "Are you Constipated?" That is the secret.
Q. Can it be cured?
A. Yes, with proper treatment. The common error is to resort to physics, such as pills, salts, mineral water, castor oil, injections, etc., every one of which is injurious. They weaken and increase the malady. You know this by your own experience.
Q. What then should be done to cure it?
A. Get a bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic at once. Mull's Grape Tonic will positively cure Constipation and stomach trouble in the shortest space of time. No other remedy has before been known to cure Constipation positively and permanently.
Q. What is Mull's Grape Tonic?
A. It is a compound with 40 per cent of the juice of Concord Grapes. It exerts a peculiar strengthening, healing influence upon the intestines, so that they can do their work unaided. The process is gradual, but sure. It is not a physic. It is unlike anything else you have ever used, but it cures Constipation, Dysentery, Stomach and Bowel trouble. Having a rich, fruity grape flavor, it is pleasant to take. As a tonic it is unequalled, insuring the system against disease. It strengthens and builds up waste tissue.
Q. Where can Mull's Grape Tonic be had?
A. Your druggist sells it. The dollar bottle contains nearly three times the 50-cent size.

Good for ailing children and nursing mothers.

A free bottle to all who have never used it, because we know it will cure you.

124 **FREE BOTTLE** 10145

Send this coupon with your name and address and druggist's name, for a free bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic for Stomach and Bowels, to

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO.,
21 Third Avenue, Rock Island, Illinois
Give Full Address and Write Plainly

The $1.00 bottle contains nearly three times the 50c size. At drug stores.

The genuine has a date and number stamped on the label—take no other from your druggist.

So Easy.

"Tommy bet I couldn't walk
Backward down the stairs,
Said he'd take my jug and plate—
(Gives himself such airs!)
So I've sent him first with Smut,
And I'm coming now—
Why—it's just—as easy—as—
Ow! Ow!! Ow!!! Ow!!!!"

The Rock Island to-day announces a very material reduction in homeseekers' rates to its southwestern territory. Heretofore the homeseekers' rate has been fixed on a basis of approximately one fare plus $2 for the round trip.

The new rates are about 75 per cent of the regular one-way rate for the round trip, and tickets carry the same limit and all the privileges of stopover, diverse route and side-trips as at the former rate. The dates of sale are the first and third Tuesdays of October, November and December.

Secretary Leslie M. Shaw, for more than twenty years prior to going to Washington, was superintendent of one and at times two Sunday schools, and represented the Des Moines conference three times at the general conference of his church.

We are never without a bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption in our house.—Mrs. E. M. Swayze, Wakita, Okla., April 17, 1901.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Chicago. Fall distribution of commodities is of exceptional proportions, indicating that business generally is making satisfactory progress. The demand for money for commercial purposes has not suffered from the advanced cost of borrowing, nor is healthy expansion in industrial enterprise interfered with, funds being ample for known needs.

Dealings were seasonably stimulated in fashionable retail lines and the aggregate buying reflects improved consumption of necessaries.

Heavy shipments have been made to many points in the West and Southwest, but the pressure upon forwarders has not yet ceased. Farm work in the winter wheat sections is about over, and this permits increasing activity at country stores in personal and farm requirements.

The markets for raw materials exhibit further strengthening in demand and higher prices developed in pig iron, steel bars, leather and hides, the latter material scoring the highest average in forty years.

Iron and steel commitments again were on a record-breaking scale, the added demands extending the period of assured work into next midsummer. Other factory work is more animated, more hands being employed, and improvement is seen in machinery, heavy hardware and furniture making. Leather working trades are more fully engaged and building construction discloses no abatement.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number thirty-two, against thirty-nine last week and twenty-two a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

New York. September, a period of almost unexampled activity in all lines of distributive trade and industry, closes with little abatement visible in demand and with optimism as to the future widespread. Favoring the satisfactory winding up of the month's work have been good weather conditions, allowing the maturing of practically all food crops without damage from frost. Additionally helpful to distributive trade and collections have been the beginning of a free movement of spring wheat, large sales of cotton at good prices South, an unprecedented demand at top prices for all kinds of building material, marked freedom from industrial friction and a market for labor and its products active as rarely before in the country's history. Business failures in the United States for the week ended Sept. 28 number 185, against 173 last week, 179 in the like week of 1904, 153 in 1903, 164 in 1902 and 175 in 1901. In Canada failures for the week number 28, as against 30 last week and 21 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $4.00 to $6.40; hogs, prime heavy, $4.00 to $5.80; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $5.15; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2, 49c to 51c; oats, standard, 25c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 67c to 69c; hay, timothy, $8.50 to $11.50; prairie, $6.00 to $11.00; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 18c; potatoes, per bushel, 30c to 47c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $6.00; hogs, choice heavy, $4.00 to $5.60; sheep, common to prime, $2.50 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2, 84c to 85c; corn, No. 2 white, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 28c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $5.90; hogs, $4.00 to $5.60; sheep, $4.00 to $4.90; wheat, No. 2, 84c to 85c; corn, No. 2, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 2, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 60c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.00 to $4.85; hogs, $4.00 to $5.70; sheep, $2.00 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 89c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 54c to 56c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 69c to 70c.

Detroit—Cattle, $4.50 to $5.00; hogs, $4.00 to $5.45; sheep, $2.50 to $5.00; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 55c to 57c; oats, No. 3 white, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 67c to 68c.

Milwaukee—Wheat No. 2 northern, 81c to 83c; corn, No. 3, 52c to 53c; oats, standard, 27c to 29c; rye, No. 1, 68c to 69c; barley, No. 2, 52c to 54c; pork, mess, $15.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $4.00 to $5.85; hogs, fair to choice, $4.00 to $5.75; sheep, common to good mixed, $4.00 to $5.25; lambs, fair to choice, $5.00 to $7.35.

New York—Cattle, $4.00 to $5.40; hogs, $4.00 to $5.00, sheep, $3.00 to $5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 88c; corn, No. 2, 57c to 59c; oats, natural, white, 32c to 33c; butter, creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, western, 20c to 23c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 53c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 62c; clover seed, prime, $7.87.

Short Personals.

Sousa, the American bandmaster, detests speechmaking.

Caruso, the celebrated Italian tenor, is the son of a Naples engineer.

The late Ensign Worth Bagley, who was killed at Cardenas, Cuba, is to have a monument erected to his memory at Raleigh, N. C.

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

WILL SUE STATE FOR PAY.

Superintendent's Salary Withheld for Obeying School Charter.

It is not unlikely that the action of the State authorities at Springfield in holding up the salary of County Superintendent of Schools William P. Mafity of Tazewell county, because of an alleged discrepancy in his report, will result in a lawsuit which will be of interest to a number of cities in Illinois having special school charters. The pay of the Tazewell county superintendent is withheld for the reason that, in the view of the State superintendent, his report is incomplete. The county superintendent denies this, but State Auditor McCullough is acting under the instructions of the State superintendent and until the latter says so he will not issue the necessary warrant. A suit in mandamus to compel him to act will be necessary to determine the question at issue. If the position taken by the State superintendent be correct, a number of county superintendents in the State will find their reports incorrect, for Pekin is not the only special school district issuing certificates to its own school teachers and permitting them to teach without certificates from the county superintendent. The same course is pursued in Peoria, where for years the teachers have been examined by the local school officials. Until recently Springfield and Quincy and, perhaps, other cities did the same thing.

SALOONISTS' LAW INVALID.

Court Declares Ordinance Passed to Favor Whisky Seller Unreasonable.

Judge Thompson, presiding in the Circuit Court in Lewistown, has decided that what has for a long time been known as the "whisky sellers'" ordinance is invalid because it is defective in construction and unreasonable. This decision is highly important, for it not only affects a number of towns in Fulton county but throughout the State. After local liquor dealers had been subjected to a heavy penalty for selling liquor to minors they determined on a system of retaliation and secured the passage by the City Council of an ordinance which provided a minimum fine of $20 for a minor entering a saloon. They felt secure from prosecution for selling to a minor, knowing that if a minor testified against them he laid himself liable to heavy penalty for entering a saloon. The law, which was immediately dubbed the "whisky sellers'" law, had a temporary effect, but eventually got into the courts and has just now been passed on by Judge Thompson. Canton has a law largely similar, except that the minimum fine is $3 and the minor must attempt to purchase a drink before he can be held amenable. The attorneys representing the anti-saloon interests claim that all these laws will be declared invalid when once they get into the courts.

TWO WOMEN FIGHT WOLVES.

Godfrey Road Scene of Combat More Adapted to Forests of Russia.

Miss Sister Coppinger and Mrs. A. C. Barr were chased more than a mile by two gray wolves the other night on the road from Godfrey. The animals raced alongside the buggy and made repeated efforts to leap into the vehicle, but were beaten back with a buggy whip and a stick. The animals then attacked the horse and drew blood repeatedly, but when the buggy came into the outskirts of Alton the wolves fled. Mrs. Barr drove the horse and handled the whip, while Miss Coppinger used the stick. The wolves deployed on either side and snapped at the horse. The first wolf then tried to leap into the buggy, struck a wheel, and was thrown back on the road. The other wolf snapped at the horse's flank and drew blood. The whip drove it back. Its companion joined it and both tried to climb into the buggy. The frightened horse plunged forward into a run and both wolves were tossed to the ground, but the horse did not stop. Mrs. Barr and Miss Coppinger say this running fight kept up for more than a mile. Nearly a dozen armed men, accompanied by dogs, have set out in the woods along the Godfrey road.

TOWN SUES TO KEEP RAILROAD.

Ritchie Resents Effort to Leave It Without a Station.

The question of the right of a railroad to remove its tracks and abandon its right of way through a town will be tested in Will county. Citizens of Ritchie, a small village on the Wabash railroad, have petitioned the Circuit Court for an injunction to restrain the road from abandoning its present service to that town. The petition sets forth that when the road was built property owners in that vicinity paid a large sum of money to the road as inducement for it to establish the station. Recently the Wabash road reconstructed its line, shortening the distance between New Lenox and the Kankakee river and taking out the curve running into Ritchie. The road has established a new station called North Ritchie about two miles from the old town and on the new line and proposes to abandon the old right of way entirely.

FAMILY OF EIGHT SLAIN.

Mother Takes Lives of Seven Little Ones and Cuts Her Own Throat.

The entire family of Clarence E. Markham, eight members in all, who lived on a farm near Andover, was wiped out Saturday by murder and suicide. Mrs. Markham, who is believed to have been temporarily insane, first killed her seven children with an ax, set fire to the house in which the bodies lay and then cut her own throat, inflicting wounds from which she died soon after fleeing from the burning building. Mrs. Markham, after killing the children, the oldest of whom was 9 years and the youngest a babe in arms, placed their bodies all on one bed, saturated the bed with oil and set fire to it. The mother then hacked her own throat with a knife and threw herself upon the corpses of her little ones in the midst of the flames

State News in Brief.

A congressional committee has begun an investigation of the Illinois river to decide if it can be made a deep water way.

Fire destroyed the greater part of the business section of Vermillion, including the postoffice and Odd Fellows' building, causing a loss of $27,500.

William Scarbaugh, a traveling salesman of Evansville, Ind., while resisting arrest was shot and instantly killed by Night Marshal Trappe at Carmi.

Mrs. Carrie Isabelle of Evanston was robbed of $62.20 in an alley near her home by a robber who forced her to give up her money, which she carried in a handbag.

A true bill alleging manslaughter was found by the McLean county grand jury against 12-year-old Fred Moebus, who shot and killed Harold Gross, 6 years old, of Chicago, recently while the two were playing robbers.

Fielding A. Stevenson, one of the well-known pioneer farmers of McLean county and a brother of former Vice President A. E. Stevenson, died at his home in Randolph township at the age of 68 years. He is survived by a wife and five children.

O. P. Galvin's store in Pana was entered by burglars and $15 in cash was stolen. The burglars, in their haste, overlooked a package of $400 in the safe. Entrance was gained through a skylight by cutting out a pane of glass. The store is the largest in the city.

In order to test the constitutionality of the new State law compelling school boards to buy supplies of the State penitentiary, a bill for an injunction restraining the Elgin board from purchasing prison-made goods has been filed in the Kane County Circuit Court.

The reverse of the famous wedding of December with May was revealed the other day when Cassius Clayton, a Chicago merchant, learned for the first time of the marriage of his 18-year-old son, Clarence, at present at school in South Bend, Ind., with Miss Margaret Ellen Sloan, a spinster of 54 years.

Following a visit from Special Agent Irl of the Pacific Express Company, John Ryan, the express messenger wounded in a duel in an express car near Decatur, swore out a warrant for Ed. B. Green, charging assault with intent to kill. The warrant is in the hands of the sheriff. Green is still in the hospital, in a serious condition.

Inquiry into the financial condition of the late John V. Streed revealed that his money supply was at low ebb at the time of his death, there being less than $30 on deposit to his credit at Cambridge banks. He had little property, and this consisted in the [illegible] turned into cash. The belief that he committed suicide because of some pressing financial matter is steadily gaining ground.

The first contingent of laborers imported into Zeigler in several months arrived from Uniontown, Pa., recently. It consisted of nearly sixty Hungarians. The men were under guard. The Zeigler Coal Company is experiencing much trouble in keeping enough men to maintain an output of any consequence. The foreign laborers are leaving their post daily, and until these arrivals the entire force of laborers in the mine numbered scarcely 100.

General Consul William E. Brown of the Chicago and Alton road has filed a reply brief in the shippers' case before the railroad and warehouse commission, in which he denies that the public is in any way interested in either the capitalization or the profits of the railroads so far as the present case is concerned. He denies that the roads are overcapitalized, as charged in the brief of former Attorney General Hamlin, but says that if it were true the argument would have no place in the case.

Neighbors who were advised of a dead child in the family of J. F. Cantrall in Mason City and who were surprised over the lack of preparations for a funeral finally advised the authorities. The investigation disclosed that the child had been wrapped in cloth and placed in a bureau drawer, where it had lain for nearly a week. The parents were poor and were waiting to accumulate sufficient money to pay the expense of a funeral. The city paid all the bills after the facts became known.

Henry Wasser, alleged fake foot race swindler, wanted in Hot Springs, Ark., is again at liberty, having escaped from Special Officer W. H. Beebe, who came to Springfield from Arkansas for him. A message from Beebe from Jonesboro, Ark., says Wasser slipped his handcuffs near that place and escaped by jumping from the window of a moving train. Wasser, who is alleged to be a member of the Buckfoot gang of Webb City, Mo., got away from Hot Springs when his companions were arrested by disguising himself as a negro. Some two weeks ago he was arrested at Kankakee, but, by feigning illness, induced the officers to permit him to remain in his hotel. He escaped and went to Springfield, where he was located and arrested.

Arthur Bray, a mail carrier of Waukegan and a lifelong resident of the city, is under arrest at Fort Sheridan confronting a charge of obtaining government articles from the soldiers. He was arrested by the military authorities while leaving the fort barracks with fifteen pairs of shoes in a sack, which he claimed he bought cheap from the soldiers. The military officials stated that they would turn Bray over to the United States civil authorities for trial. They claim that they have long been desirous of apprehending men who have been dealing in government goods, which the soldiers sell at low prices. Bray is a teacher in the Methodist Sunday school and his boy pupils wear buttons with "A. B. C." upon them, meaning "Arthur Bray's class." It was reported that he had gone to the fort to purchase shoes for all the Waukegan mail carriers because the government shoes are heavy and just what the carriers need. Bray is also charged with trying to bribe the sentry to let him go after he had been arrested.

ORIGINATOR OF W. C. T. U.

Honor Is Claimed for Mrs. Peter Whitmer of Bloomington.

A gala event in Bloomington was the State convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This event was of still more interest from the fact that the great organization was born in that city Oct. 27, 1874. Mrs. Peter Whitmer, wife of the banker and capitalist, was then a leading worker in the temperance cause in that city. She with several other women formed a plan of uniting all of the woman's societies which were working along temperance lines into a single unified organization, which could be made general in its scope. A date was fixed and Mrs. Whitmer was one of the leading members of the committee which then sent out invitations to all of the societies to take part. Delegates came from all over the State, Miss Frances E. Willard representing Chicago. She was selected the first State secretary and Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing of Bloomington, wife of a Wesleyan college professor, was chosen president. From this organization, begun thirty-one years ago, the movement has spread until it is world-wide. Mrs. Whitmer still lives in Bloomington and Mrs. Willing is a resident of New York. Both are now aged yet active.



MRS. P. WHITMER.

ANTEMORTEM THREATS MADE.

Attorney John V. Streed of Cambridge Had Fears for His Life.

That Attorney John V. Streed, the Cambridge politician whose death is a mystery, had fears for his life has been fully established. A letter was found written by Streed to his wife Sept. 3, in which he related incidents which he considered as warnings against him. He probably thought best not to alarm his wife by such a letter, and, after writing it, laid it away. When visiting his cousin, J. E. Peterson of Orion, two weeks afterward, he spoke of threats that had been made against him by a young man, whose name he did not mention.

DENEEN CAN ONLY ADVISE.

Stead Says Governor Lacks Power to Enforce Dramshop Law.

Gov. Deneen has received from the W. C. T. U. of Belleville a letter calling attention to the violations of the dramshop act in St. Clair county and appealing to him to follow the example of Gov. Folk of Missouri by enforcing the law in Belleville, East St. Louis and the St. Clair county towns. The Governor referred the appeal to Attorney General Stead, who prepared a lengthy written opinion on the subject, paralleling the Missouri and Illinois laws and declaring that Deneen is without the authority of Folk and that it is the duty of the local officials to enforce the law.

KILLS STEPFATHER WITH BAT.

Boy Resents Attempted Chastisement and Is Held for Murder.

William Hackley, 50 years old, was killed by his 16-year-old stepson, Fred Price, at Johnson City. The boy had been giving much of his time to sport, and when the stepfather came home from work and found the boy playing with a dog in the yard, hard words were spoken. Hackley attempted to chastise the boy, who attacked his stepfather with a baseball bat. The boy is in jail, held for murder.

PROBATE COURT LAW INVALID.

Attorney General Stead Says Technical Defect Nullifies Act.

The law passed by the last General Assembly giving the Probate Courts jurisdiction of all cases involving testamentary trusts is invalid, according to an opinion rendered by Attorney General Stead. The bill was not signed by the president of the Senate, and this requirement, the Attorney General holds, is mandatory. No rights are lost through the invalidity of the law, however, as the Circuit Court retains jurisdiction.

GOLD FOUND IN ILLINOIS.

La Salle County Resident Discovers a Two Pound Nugget in Ravine.

John Sharp is the possessor of a two-pound nugget of gold which he found in La Salle county while engaged in stripping sand in a ravine near Ottawa. The nugget was unearthed at the depth of eight feet. Mr. Sharp has had it assayed and finds it is almost all pure gold. The find has created considerable excitement and search is being instituted for other nuggets in the same sand vein.

PHARMACY LAW IS HELD WEAK.

Attorney General Says Board Cannot Prosecute Erring Druggists.

Attorney General Stead has given an opinion that under the pharmacy law passed in 1901 the State board cannot prosecute druggists for adulteration of medicines. The law makes the "United States Pharmacopoeia" the standard of tests, and, the Attorney General says, is made ineffective because a new edition of that work has been put in force since the enactment of the statute.

ROAD REWARDS LIFE SAVER.

Illinois Central Gives $1,000 to Man Who Prevented Wreck.

Warren Miller, a farmer residing near Murphysboro, has received a reward of $1,000 from the Illinois Central railroad. Several months ago a bridge along the Illinois Central between Murphysboro and Carbondale was washed away. Miller flagged a fast passenger train due at that time, preventing a disastrous wreck and certain loss of life.

MOVING THE CROPS.

A Problem of Astounding Magnitude to the Railroads.

This is the season of the year when American railroads are taxed to their utmost, for the autumn days are the time when the crops are moved. Few realize the extent of the railroad man's problem, yet some idea of its magnitude may be gained from a statement of the value of the country's agricultural products. This year the grain crops will approximate $4,000,000,000 in value, a sum four times that of the national debt, and sufficient to give every man, woman and child in the country $50. Two-thirds of this crop will be fed to live stock or moved to mills by wagons in the districts in which it is grown, but the remaining third will travel to every part of the world, and it is in the moving of this part that the railroad man finds his great task.

This year will see crops of such size that that part which comes to the railroad will aggregate 1,500,000 carloads of freight, for the moving of which at one time nearly 38,000 locomotives would be required. These cars and locomotives, if placed in a single train, would reach half way around the world, and since the supply of freight cars in the country is only a trifle in excess of 1,500,000, with something like 43,00 locomotives, one may imagine the worries of the railroad man in moving a single item of freight amounting in volume to nearly the total capacity of the rolling stock of all the country's railroads. To the railroad man it is a game of chess played on a board 3,000 miles square, with freight trains for pieces to be moved hither and thither in hundred-mile jumps.

The movement of grain each year is to the railroad what the conduct of the campaign is to the general. Each depends during the early stages upon the reports of his scouts. Those of the railroad company form a large corps of experts, who travel throughout the country, estimating as closely as possible the probable grain tonnage of each district and the number of cars necessary for its transportation. Basing its plans upon these figures, the railroad makes ready to concentrate cars at points of need just as the general concentrates his men.

The idea of the railroad man's mind is to get the cars to the region of the central west at any cost. Expense is almost a forgotten item. Every one, from the general traffic manager down to even the station agent, receives general orders as to the disposition of all cars. They are begged, borrowed and bought—in fact, procured in every possible way. Agents in their efforts to serve the farmers have been known to steal trains of "empties" in order that the grain movement of their particular districts might be facilitated.

WAGES ON THE JUMP.

Advance of 41 Per Cent in 1904 Over the Average.

Weekly earnings of all persons employed in the United States advanced 41 per cent in 1904 over the average of the years between 1890 and 1899, according to bulletin No. 59 of the bureau of labor, just issued by the federal government. The same report shows that the price of food has increased 11.7 per cent. Elaborating the figures gathered from many industries, the document indicates that the average hourly wage would purchase 4.7 per cent more food in 1904, and the earnings of a week would purchase 0.4 per cent more edibles.

Figures gathered and compiled by the bureau show that prosperity has not been confined to the owners of capital in land and machinery, but has been distributed somewhat in higher wages. Compared with 1903, however, 1904 does not make a good showing. The figures for the two years mentioned show that the total number of employes decreased 0.6 per cent, the hours of labor shortened 0.7 per cent, wages an hour increased 0.6 per cent, weekly earnings for each employe decreased 0.1 per cent, the total weekly earnings decreased 0.8 per cent, retail prices of food advanced 1.3 per cent, the wages of one hour would purchase 0.7 per cent less food, and the earnings for each employe in a week would purchase 1.4 per cent less food.

Retail prices secured from merchants are compared with facts gathered by agents of the bureau from 2,567 families representing a total of 13,643 persons. The average income a family in 1904 was $827.19, average number in each family 5.31, annual expenditure a family for all purposes $768.54, and the average expenditure a family for food alone is given $326.90.

Family expenditures for clothing shows that the average wife spends annually $26.03 and the average husband spends $33.73. The children use $48.79 in clothing a year. The amount expended by the average family for life insurance is interesting in view of the recent expose of the uses to which life insurance funds are put by managers of insurance companies. The annual outlay is $10.44, 2.53 per cent of the entire income. Rent takes $99.49, fuel $32.23 and lighting $8.15.

Following is the remainder of the table:

Taxes	$ 5.79
Insurance—Property	1.53
Organizations—	
Labor	3.87
Other	5.18
Religious purposes	7.62
Charity	2.39
Furniture and utensils	26.31
Books and newspapers	8.35
Amusements and vacation	12.28
Intoxicating liquors	12.44
Tobacco	10.03
Sickness and death	20.54
Other purposes	43.13

It is the purpose of the bureau to issue an annual report on wages and cost of living. These will be more valuable as the years pass and figures become more accurate.

All Around the Globe.

A monument to commemorate the battle of Hanover, erected by the State of Pennsylvania, was unveiled.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was fined heavily for driving his automobile over Tete Noir, a forbidden pass in the Alps.

Paris officials say that it is practically assured that France will accept an invitation to the second peace conference at The Hague owing to the united efforts of Emperor Nicholas and President Roosevelt, but official action awaits Russia's communication.

GREAT LIFE-SAVING CRUSADE.

The New Mexican Sanitarium of the Fraternal Organizations.

America's greatest battle against the great white plague will be waged within sight of Las Vegas, N. M. The fraternal bodies of the republic, welded with the churches, clubs and municipalities into one great humanitarian organization, will, within a few weeks, open a $1,000,000 sanitarium for consumptive sufferers that will be without a peer in the world. Here in the heart of the region which in all the world is best adapted to the relief of lung troubles, a quickly recruited army of 3,000 sufferers from pulmonary affections will start to work out their own salvation along new lines, which, it is expected, will constitute the path for countless thousands that will follow after.

The public has heard little regarding this ambitious project. But the fact that it has been taken unawares does not mean that there has not been thorough study and investigation and preparation back of the big undertaking. On the contrary, no life-saving crusade was ever worked out more carefully, step by step. For a long time past the darkening cloud of the consumptive plague which has been threatening the nation has appeared especially menacing to the great fraternal insurance orders. Of late years 40 per cent of the applicants for admission have been turned away because of light weight or the taint of the plague. Yet, of the $62,000,000 annually paid out for insurance, more than $10,000,000 is for deaths from tuberculosis alone. In other words, despite all precautions, 16 per cent of the members are dying from the terrible disease.

In an effort to stem the tide of destruction, committees from the big fraternal organizations have taken steps for the establishment of "Fraternal City," as the new sanitarium will be known. Churches, clubs and municipalities are being invited to share the benefits of this unique institution. Any organization may send its suffering dependents to this haven of refuge by merely paying the cost of transportation and maintenance. The novel community is distinctly not a money-making institution. Indeed, the idea is that when farming advantages have been secured, the institution will be in some degree self-sustaining.

There will be several gateways of admission to the Fraternal City. Wealthy individuals who have donated lump sums will each have the privilege of sending patients, irrespective of their relations with fraternities and churches. At the outset, however, the greater portion of the patients will come as the guests of the fraternal orders which have contributed to the general fund. Each order selects stricken men and women from its membership to the extent of its quota, and such individuals are under no personal expense at the sanitarium, the cost of maintenance in each case being charged against the organization which sends the patient. If only the fraternal insurance orders become parties to the plan to tax each member 12 cents a year for the maintenance of the sanitarium, the income will be nearly $600,000 a year, and from 1,500 to 3,000 persons can be cared for free, whereas if other fraternal societies and the churches co-operate to any great extent, as is now indicated, the magnitude of the work will be greatly broadened.

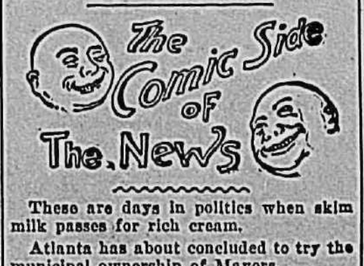
BUMPER CORN CROP CERTAIN.

Continued Favorable Weather Assures Maturing of Grain.

The weekly crop bulletin of the weather bureau summarizes crop conditions as follows:

The weather conditions of the week as a whole were exceptionally favorable to agricultural interests. Under the influence of warm and generally dry weather throughout the central valleys, lake region and Atlantic coast districts late crops matured rapidly. Florida and portion of the central gulf districts suffered injury from excessive rains, while much needed rains fell in the Rocky Mountain and North Pacific coast regions. The middle and South Atlantic States and southern Texas are in need of rain. Frosts occurred in the middle Rocky Mountain districts and in the upper Ohio valley, lower lake region and northern portion of the middle Atlantic States, but caused no serious injury.

Highly favorable weather prevailed throughout the principal corn States. An exceptionally large and fine yield of corn is now assured over much of the greater part of the corn belt, and only a very small part of the crop in the north central portion, estimated at from 2 to 5 per cent of the total, remains exposed to injury from frost, and this is maturing rapidly. The crop in Missouri was extensively blown down or lodged, but notwithstanding this and the damage by September floods the yield in that State will be very heavy.



These are days in politics when skim milk passes for rich cream.

Atlanta has about concluded to try the municipal ownership of Mayors.

In the government printing office they seem to have many other machines besides those used for setting type.

The decision to have the divorce convention held in Washington looks like a personal affront to Newport and Sioux Falls.

Some of the Russians are dissatisfied with the peace terms, which is another indication of the dense ignorance of the Russians.

A Massachusetts woman announces that she has discovered a new star in the constellation Aquilla. She ought to let the doctors cut it out right straight.

With Mr. Depew compelled to pay up the Equitable debt, and Mae Catherine Wood again on Mr. Platt's tracks, the New York Senators are starting a lively fall season.

When Uncle Sam is done killing the yellow fever mosquito in the South he might direct his efforts toward the destruction of the ordinary mosquito in other parts of the country. There appears no reason why it should be spared.



Officials of the State Department are looking at the Cuban situation with feelings akin to dread. Notwithstanding the belief, so hard to uproot from the minds of some people, that the administration would be glad of a valid excuse to pave the way to bring Cuba under the flag, it is fear rather than hope that besets the officials of state. Cuba until the last election period was moving onward in an orderly, prosperous course, and there was genuine satisfaction in American administration circles over the apparent soundness of the fruit of the tree of independence. The passions of the people, so easily aroused in other Latin-American republics, seemed in Cuba to be checked by an unexpected conservatism and a sincere desire to have the world know that the mixed races occupying the island were worthy of the gift of freedom. Recent events, however, have shown that the old leaven of unrest and turmoil is still present. The election riots at Cienfuegos have a deep significance, it is feared. They were not ordinary rows to pass and leave no after-effects when the day of the voting was done. Direct charges of undue and illegal government acts for the purpose of upholding its will are made, and the opposition party is strong enough, if it takes the revolutionary bit in its teeth, to throw the island back into the scenes of Civil War which antedated the Spanish-American conflict.

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Brazilians are like other people in preferring to buy what is fashionable. A special agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor who has been making an inquiry into the cause of the comparatively small trade of the United States with Brazil reports that most of the population, "except the very few who have traveled, in the United States, have exalted ideas as to the greatness of England, France and Germany, and the 'fashionableness' of using commodities produced in those countries." They do not yet know in South America that England, France and Germany buy many things from the United States, and that American shoes, for instance, are becoming so popular on the other side that the European manufacturers are copying American styles. When they learn this, through the enterprise of the American manufacturer, the people of Brazil will begin to regard American goods with as much favor as they regard those which are made in Europe.

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The annual report of the United States Commissioner of Education has a chapter bearing upon the libraries of the country in 1903. Only those containing one thousand or more volumes are mentioned. The North Atlantic States contain nearly one-half the libraries enumerated. New York stands first, with 924; Massachusetts next, with 624, and Pennsylvania follows with 491. Thirty per cent of the libraries and 40 per cent of the number of volumes computed for the nation at large are contained in these States. Taking the country as a whole, there is one library, containing at least one thousand volumes, for every eleven thousand six hundred and thirty-two inhabitants.

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The growth of the rural free delivery system continues unabated. On July 1 there were 32,038 routes in operation, or 7,492 more than at a corresponding period last year. To enable better handling of the mail the postoffice department is arranging for the numbering of all rural letter boxes entitled to service, and authorizing carriers to deliver mail matter addressed to boxes by number alone, the same as is now permitted in the case of postoffice boxes. The boxes will be numbered in order, beginning with the first box reached by the carrier after leaving the postoffice, and new boxes erected afterward will be assigned the next number in use on the particular route.

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It is expected that the Postoffice Department will take action to exclude many of the post cards from the mails on account of their improper character. Some of them that come from foreign countries are decidedly and clearly immoral. The souvenir post card fad has reached astonishing dimensions and the mails are flooded with them. For the most part they are attractive and artistic. The United States Postoffice Department has ruled that any card with writing on the address side must have a two cent stamp.

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Nearly every pen manufacturer in America and Europe sent pens to Portsmouth, with the request that they be used in signing the Russo-Japanese treaty, but the "old gray goose" got the honor, after all.

PROPER CARE OF BOOKS.

Never drop a book on the floor.

Never turn leaves with the thumb.

Never lean or rest upon an open book.

Always keep your place with a thin bookmark.

Never touch a book with damp or soiled hands.

Always turn leaves from the top with the middle or fore [illegible]

THE NEWS.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

China wants Manchuria evacuated before the next crop of taxes get ripe.

Senator Lodge wants it distinctly understood that he does not care for any water in the ship subsidy bill.

If those New York insurance companies really get reformed, what a lot of senators and other people will have to go to work for a living!

An official paper states that Russia's external debt is equally divided by France and the rest of the word. France is glad it is no worse.

The Keep Commission expect shortly to be able to report whether the red tape worm or the grafter bacillus is the more destructive in the public service.

Having passed a nice quiet summer vacation, hunting bears and making peace, the President has now come home and is getting ready to tackle the yellow fever district.

That Wisconsin mayor who ordered the police to shoot all college students who did not behave themselves, was evidently getting tired of an almost intolerable class of rowdies.

When Mr. Rockefeller told his visitors the other day not to bother about accumulating worldly riches, he must have felt that he presented an awful example of an ill spent career.

Europeans profess to be shocked at the revelations of graft in this country. But no one has heard them raise any tainted money cry when they got their hands on an American tourist.

It was quite plain from the start that the New York bank robber must have come out of Wall Street. That is the only place they raise men with nerve enough to beat a New York bank.

It is reported that living expenses in Panama have been reduced to such an extent that everyone above the grade of an assistant engineer can afford to buy at least three meals a week.

A witness before a British Admiralty investigation recently described a pier-head as "made of wood and usually empty." The House of Lords got real angry and talked of trying the poor man for contempt.

The Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing says the new $20 bill is the finest piece of work the Bureau has ever turned out. He need not expect anybody to take his word for it unless he sends a few samples.

The United States Patent Office is very much behind with its work, and business in thousands of offices and factories of the United States is hampered by this condition. The number of examiners in the patent office has been greatly increased. Congress has been liberal in appropriations for the patent office, and it is believed that the delay is in great part unnecessary. Former Commissioners of Patents, when the work was behind, have required the examiners to work over hours until they brought their work up to date. This simple expedient has impressed them with the importance of working during the regular hours and has proved an effective remedy.

Retiring Assistant Secretary of State Loomis has received the best indorsement that he could have on his course in the diplomatic service by appealing direct to the President. There have been a number of unpleasant stories circulated about the Assistant Secretary since his unfortunate controversy with ex-Minister Bowen and it is just as well that they should be hushed up whether Mr. Loomis retires permanently to private life or gets another assignment from the government. His letter to the President was frank and manly. The President answered it as might have been expected of him in equally straight forward fashion. The President's signature to his reply in which he voiced his sentiment that Mr. Loomis had been a faithful public servant was more than well seconded by his quoting the opinion of the Assistant Secretary held by the late Secretary Hay. Secretary Hay was not the man to stand for anything that was not absolutely straight and honest. That he considered Mr. Loomis honest and took the trouble to tell the President so was about as good an endorsement as any man could want. The President evidently thought so and thus Mr. Loomis stands satisfactorily vindicated on the eve of his retirement. His record in the State Department where he has acted alone since the death of John Hay, has been clean and satisfactory. The same may be said of his service in Portugal and also, so it would appear from the President's letter, in Venezuela. He has proved himself courteous and businesslike since coming to the State Department and he will leave it with the sincere regret of the men who know him both in and out of the Department.

ALL FEAR THIRTEEN

COMMON SUPERSTITION IS AN OLD ONE.

Practically all Nations are United in Their Dread of That Number—Idea Strengthened by the Fate of Matthew Arnold.

By some persons of nearly all nationalities the number thirteen is regarded with superstitious fear. At Brighton, England, the town council has just granted permission to a householder to change the number of her dwelling place from 13 to 12A, so many and diverse have been the ills which the lady traces to the fatal number. Paris will not have the number for any of its houses. Parisians so hate the "thirteen party" for dinner that there is a class of professional diners-out, called "quartorziennes," whose function it is to make the fourteenth at these symposia. The Turks so dislike it that the word is practically expunged from their language; the Italians will not even employ it in their lotteries. The Italian gambler's horror of the number proceeds, apparantly, from the fact that a thirteenth card of one of his packs bears the figure of death.

In England the superstition that one of a company of thirteen must die within the year is traced to the old calculation of the insurance offices that out of thirteen persons, taken indiscriminately, one will die within twelvemonths. Others trace the awe in which the figures are held to the last supper, at which thirteen were present. Lord Lytton dealt with this aspect, remarking, "Some have carried it to the extent of disliking that number at all times, but the commoner form limits it to Friday." But the antipathy is older than Christianty. In the old Norse mythology the thirteen party was deemed unlucky, because, at a banquet in Valhalla, Loki once appeared, making thirteen, and Balder was slain by the blind god Hoder, at the instigation of the intruder.

In fostering this superstition the credulous find themselves in good company. The question was sprung upon a dinner party at the home of the famous artist Millais, where they suddenly found themselves thirteen strong. One of them was horrified at the discovery. "The idea is," said Matthew Arnold, "that whoever leaves the table first will die within a year, so, with the permission of the ladies, we will cheat the fates for once. I and these two fine, strong young lads will rise together, and I think our united constitutions will be able to withstand the assault of the reaper." They got up and no more was thought about it.

Six months later Arnold died in the prime of life. One of the two men whom he had called upon to rise from the table with him was found shot dead in his bed in a New York hotel. The third did seem likely to outlive the year. He had gone to Australia for the benefit of his health. But for the homeward journey he took passage by the Quetta. And that ship foundered among the reefs of New Guinea.

Time to Go.

Some time ago there lived a gentleman of indolent habits who spent his time visiting among his friends. After wearing out his welcome in his own neighborhood, he thought he would visit an old Quaker friend some twenty miles distant. On his arrival he was cordially received by the Quaker, who, thinking the visitor had taken much pains to come so far to see him, treated him with a great deal of attention and politeness for several days. As the visitor showed no signs of leaving, the Quaker became uneasy, but bore it with patience until the eighth day, when he said to him:

"My friend, I am afraid thee will never come again."

"Oh, yes I shall," said the visitor, "I have enjoyed my visit very much, and shall certainly come again."

"But," said the Quaker, "if thee will never leave how can thee come again?"

Equality Between the Sexes.

The progress toward perfect equality for women is more rapid than appears on the surface. The ladies, bless 'em, are no longer standing back in anything. They are in all lines of industry, competing with the tyrant man, and the university professors and sociologists are beginning to take notice and butchers and bakers and candlestick-makers are on the run. Man has no sure grip on the monopoly of anything any more. He dare not let go to spit on his hands, lest his place be taken by sister woman and he lose his job. Heretofore the trousered tyrant has had burglary and stage-robbing to himself, but now he is in danger of losing both. It is announced from Oakland that a "lady" burglar is operating in that town.—San Francisco Call.

The Real Skipper.

The boat drifted on the clear lake. The man and the maid were silent and a little sad. Already the leaves were turning. Summer was drawing to a close.

"Dear," he breathed softly; "dear?"

She looked up, and blushed.

"Dear," he said, "will you float with me always—down the stream of life?"

"The same as now?" she whispered.

"The same as now," said he.

"I will. Gladly," cried the young girl.

He, you see, was rowing, doing all the hard work. She had the helm. She steered.

THE EAR OF THE COURT.

Counsel at Last Had Got What He Desired.

Many years ago, when Hugh L. Bond was judge of the United States Circuit Court, and was holding a term of the court in Raleigh, N. C., the late Henry A. Gilliam, afterward judge of the Superior Court of this state, appeared as counsel in some of the cases that were being tried before the Baltimore judge. During these trials the rulings of the court were uniformly against the clients of Judge Gilliam, and frequently Judge Bond would say to Judge Gilliam that there was no merit in his contentions and instruct him to proceed to something else.

After the session of the court had been concluded, Col. John W. Hinsdale, one of the leading lawyers of the court, gave a dinner to Judge Bond, and invited all the Raleigh lawyers who had attended the court.

In the meantime Col. Hinsdale had asked Judge Bond what was his favorite dinner dish and had been told "hog's head and turnip sallett."

Judge Bond occupied the head of the table, and noticing the dish of hog's head and turnip sallett immediately before him had the waiter present the same to Judge Gilliam with his compliments. The waiter did so, and Judge Gilliam seized the knife and commenced to saw on the hog's ear, remarking at the time "that this was the first time during the week that he had had the ear of the court."—New York Times.

EXPLOIT WON MEDAL OF HONOR.

Brave Act of Gen. J. Franklin Bell in the Philippines.

One of the few who earned the Medal of Honor in the Philippines is Gen. J. Franklin Bell, and the story of how he did it is of the sort to stir the slowest pulse. On Sept. 8, 1899, Gen. Bell, then Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, encamped with his regiment near Porac, in the Island of Luzon. About 2 o'clock the following morning the regiment left camp and set out to head off a large body of insurgents which during the night had attacked the Ninth Infantry, stationed at Guagua and San Rita. Col. Bell was ahead of the regiment with a dozen company scouts. Just as day was breaking the advance scouts encountered the enemy's patrol, consisting of a captain, a lieutenant, and five privates. The scouts fired on them, and, as the insurgents started to run, gave chase. Col. Bell instantly spurred his horse to the front, and seeing that the insurgents were easily running away from the scouts, he pushed into a gallop. Then unmindful of the fact that he was far in advance of his men and wholly without support, he charged the seven insurgents with his pistol, scattered them, and compelled the surrender of the captain and two privates, this under a hot and close fire from the other insurgents concealed in a bamboo thicket by the side of the road. In the end the entire party were captured with their arms.

Praise the Little Folks.

If you wish to get a child to do its best, encourage rather than discourage him; discouragement acts like a wet blanket and puts out the fires of ambition most effectually in the childish nature.

Children ought to be trained to be self-helpful; to know how to do for themselves. It is a mistake to think that they must be watched every moment and have a nurse stand over them from morning to night. A healthy child is the better for being alone a portion of each day.

It is difficult to be always patient and gentle with young children, but it is best to inquire into the merits of a quarrel before passing judgment. All are liable to error, therefore liable to misjudge. Children are very quick to feel injustice, but gentleness and patience are the surest and safest means to bring about harmony and real justice with the little ones God has placed under our care.—Exchange.

Beware of the Gloomy Mood.

Never permit yourself to make any decision of importance while you are in a state of depression. Never commit the error of taking a serious step while you are measuring life by standards set up in the darkness of an unhappy mood. Such standards are never true, never just. The estimates you make of yourself, of others and of the world while you are blinded by despondency, is a false estimate always. The shapes you see are distorted shapes. Your vision is at fault. The only time you are capable of true judgment is when your sight becomes clear enough for you to really see that life is worth living and "all's right with the world."—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Plain Spoken.

Distinguished College President.

Rev. David H. Buel, the new president of Georgetown University, is a son of Col. David H. Buel, U. S. A. He was graduated from Yale in 1883 and has been successively instructor in classics at Holy Cross college, classics and higher mathematics at St. Francis Xavier college, professor of physics at St. John's college and of physics and mechanics at Georgetown university.

Ontario Forest Reserves.

The Ontario government is considering a system of permanent forest reserves on which the timber will be sold only as it comes to maturity. The ultimate outcome of the plan would give Ontario a forest reserve of 40,000,000 acres, yielding a yearly revenue of at least $30,000,000.

Ayer's

To be sure, you are growing old. But why let everybody see it, in your gray hair? Keep your hair dark and rich and postpone age. If you will

Hair Vigor

only use Ayer's Hair Vigor, your gray hair will soon have all the deep, rich color of youth. Sold for 60 years.

"I am now over 60 years old, and I have a thick, glossy head of long hair which is a wonder to every one who sees it. And not a gray hair in it, all due to Ayer's Hair Vigor."
Mrs. H. R. BUNTIS, Beclds, Minn.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

White Hair

King of the Penguins.

The "emperor" penguin, one of the discoveries of Capt. Scott's recent antarctic expedition, was the subject of an interesting illustrated lecture by Dr. Wilson before the recent ornithological congress in London. The bird stands about four feet high, weighs eighty pounds or more, and with its black coat and erect posture has, when seen at a distance, a truly startling resemblance to a dwarf man. These "emperors" of the penguin world live upon the great girdle of pack ice which surrounds the antarctic continent, and seem to depend daily for their food on crustaceans caught in the crevices of the ice. The female lays a solitary egg, which is caught on the great web feet, so that it never touches the ice, and is held there covered with the mother's body until hatching occurs.

The Original Laxative Cough Syrup is Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. It expels all cold from the system by acting as a cathartic on the bowels. It relieves the feverish conditions of the throat, draws out the inflammation, cures the cough and strengthens the mucous membranes of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar is a certain, safe, prompt and harmless cure for colds, croup and the whooping cough. Sold by J. H. Swan, Antioch.

Keeps Cranks From Financier.

The stranger who calls at the banking-house of J. Pierpont Morgan first encounters a big man who—lounges near the door at the corner of Broad and Wall streets, New York. This is "Jim" McDermott, formerly a policeman of famous athletic powers. Except for his keen blue eye Jim looks the picture of indolent ease, but if the strange visitor can not show that he has legitimate business in the place he has no chance of getting beyond the doorway. In former years McDermott was a conspicuous member of the famous Broadway squad.

Danger in Fall Colds.

Fall colds are liable to hang on all winter leaving the seeds of pneumonia, bronchitis or consumption. Foley's Honey and Tar cures quickly and prevents serious results. It is old and reliable, tried and tested, safe and sure. Contains no opiates and will not constipate. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Something to Be Gained.

"Moses," he said to the old colored man around the warehouse, "I hear that you have a son in Chicago."

"Yes, sah, my son Peter has done gone to college, sah," was the proud reply.

"Going to make a great man of him, eh?"

"I dunno how great Peter will done turn out, sah, but I reckon if he stays in dat college long 'nuff he'll come home and be able to tell a pullet from a rooster in de darkest night and not make so many mistakes."—Chicago News.

One Cold and Another

The season's first cold may be slight—may yield to early treatment, but the next cold will hang on longer; it will be more troublesome, too. Unnecessary to take chances on that second one. Scott's Emulsion is a preventive as well as a cure. Take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

when colds abound and you'll have no cold. Take it when the cold is contracted and it checks inflammation, heals the membranes of the throat and lungs and drives the cold out.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street, New York
50c. and $1.00 - - - All druggists

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at SWAN'S DRUG STORE

Are You Interested in the South?

DO YOU CARE TO KNOW OF THE MARVELOUS DEVELOPMENT NOW GOING ON IN

The Great Central South?

OF INNUMERABLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG MEN OR OLD ONES---TO GROW RICH?

Do you want to know about rich farming lands, fertile, well located, on a Trunk Line Railroad, which will produce two, three and four crops from the same field each year, and which can be purchased at very low prices and on easy terms? About stock raising where the extreme of winter feeding is but six (6) short weeks? Of places where truck growing and fruit raising yield enormous returns yearly. Of a land where you can live out of doors every day in the year? Of opportunities for establishing profitable manufacturing industries; of rich mineral locations, and splendid business openings.

If you want to know the details of any or all of these write me. I will gladly advise you fully and truthfully.

G. A. PARK, General Immigration and Industrial Agent
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Justice of the Peace
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Collections, Legal Work and Fire Insurance

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PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO

Secures 4,000 Butterflies.

Walter Rothschild, M. P., who recently spent three weeks at Cauterets, in France, near the Pyrenees, brought home to England with him nearly 4,000 specimens of butterflies to add to the million he already has.

Many Men Do.

"Jones says he never lets the sun go down upon his wrath."

"No; he expends it all on his wife as soon as he gets home from the office."—Houston Chronicle.

Bombay Well Populated.

The population of the island of Bombay is twice that of Scotland and Ireland.

Never Ask Advice.

When you have a cough or cold don't ask what is good for it and get some medicine with little or no merit and perhaps dangerous. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar, the greatest throat and lung remedy, it cures coughs or colds quickly. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Illinois Central R. R.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting at Chicago October 18. Personal Attendance of Individual Holder's Desired.

Free Ticket to the Meeting

Public notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, October 18, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon.

To permit personal attendance at said meeting there will be issued

To Each Holder of One or More Shares

of the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on Tuesday, September 20, 1906, WHO IS OF FULL AGE,

A TICKET ENABLING HIM OR HER TO TRAVEL FREE

over the Company's lines from the station on the Illinois Central Railroad nearest to his or her registered address to

CHICAGO AND RETURN

such ticket to be good for the journey to Chicago only during the

Four Days Immediately Preceding

and the day of the meeting, and for the return journey from Chicago only on the day of the meeting and the

Four Days Immediately Following

when properly countersigned and stamped during business hours on or before Saturday, October 21, 1906—that is to say, between 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.—in the office of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. G. Bruen, in Chicago. Such ticket may be obtained by any holder of stock registered as above on application, in writing, to the President of the Company in Chicago, but each stockholder must individually apply for his or her ticket. Each application must state the name and address of the stockholder exactly as given in his or her Certificate of Stock, together with the number and date of such certificate. No more than one person will be carried free in respect to any one holding of stock as registered on the books of the company. A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

J. C. JAMES, JR.,
UNDERTAKER.
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Attorney-at-Law
Grayslake, Ill.

ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff of Able Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

A. Gibson went to Antioch Thursday.

Capt. Bradley has returned to Allendale.

Mrs. John McDougal and children spent Saturday with friends here.

Percy Hawkins who is working in the city spent Sunday at home.

Mrs. N. C. Munson is entertaining her sister.

Mrs. Farrier of Chicago visited friends here a few days the past week.

Ida Millard of New London, Wis., spent Sunday with Mrs. C. G. Nelson.

Miss Grace Hutchins visited her sister Jennie Friday.

John Drury of Antioch is papering for Mrs. G. Farrow.

Mr. F. R. Sherwood was home over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Douglas visited their son at Waukegan a few days the past week.

Mr. Frank Hucker and children and Mrs. Fred Hucker and child went to Chetek Wis., on Tuesday.

Mr. L. W. Rowling is having a well drove. Will Snyder is doing the work.

The Harvest Home festival was well attended. Forty-four dollars being cleared.

Mrs. E. Kerr, Mrs. C. G. Nelson, Mrs. W. J. Sebora, and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rowling took lunch at Mrs. John McDougall's at Antioch on Thursday.

Be sure and attend the entertainment at the church Friday evening, Oct, 13th. Miss Jennie Heflin, elocutionist, from Evanston will recite. Music and songs by home talent.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mrs. J. Daley of Chicago is visiting relatives here.

Mr. F. Fritz attended the funeral of his grandmother at Palatine on Saturday.

Agatha Thompson gave a party for her little friends on Thursday.

Mrs. E. V. Lux and daughter of Wadsworth spent Sunday with Mrs. Higley.

Miss Fisher of Chicago was the guest of Mrs. Summerville over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ray left this week for Iowa where they will visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Barstow of Wheaton attended the harvest offering here on Friday last.

Mr. Kimball has resigned his position at Hook's store. Mr. Hook has employed a party from Chicago.

Several from here will attend the County Sunday School convention at Highland Park Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Euclid Hendee and daughter Alma of Waukegan spent the last of the week with relatives here.

The harvest offering held at the Congregational church Thursday evening and Friday was a grand success. The program was good both days and $150 received and more pledged.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Miss Carrie Bater is visiting in Chicago.

Miss Lennie VeNell of Chicago spent a week with Mrs. A. H. Stewart.

Miss Cora Hook spent a few days with her cousin, Ethel McGuire.

Miss Bell Watson's sister of Chicago is visiting with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Westlake of Antioch were here Sunday.

Mr. Safford was a Chicago visitor last week.

Rev. George Mitchell of Oak Park spent last Saturday at Eugene Clark's.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark are moving on the K. L. Smith farm.

Clarence Bock has gone on a trip to Canada.

At the C. E. business meeting last Friday evening the following officers were elected: President, Jesse Denman; Vice President, Alice Dodge; Secretary, Lucy Spafford; Treasurer, Vivian Bonner; Organists, Vera Worden and Lucy Spafford.

TREVOR, WIS.

Mrs. John Pitcher is in poor health.

Mrs. Arthur Edgar left Monday night for a visit with relatives in Minnesota.

Mildred Lubeno expects to leave Saturday for a visit in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Matthews will entertain a lady friend from Kenosha this week.

Miss Patrick is visiting in Chicago this week.

Chas. Blanchard and family have moved from town to a farm near Wilmot.

Arthur Edgar made a return trip to Chicago Monday.

The household goods of Mr. Stein were shipped from here Monday to Duplainville where the family will spend the winter.

Mr. Petski, who has been living with his son at Maywood, Ill., has returned and will continue at his old trade.

Mrs. Smithbauer and daughter, who have been spending the summer here, left Saturday for a visit in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Wm. Taylor entertained her lady friends at a thimble bee Thursday afternoon.

Sam Mathews has resigned his position at the stock yards and has gone to Kenosha. His family will move there in the near future.

The Ladies Aid society give a pie social at Henry Lubeno's Friday evening, Oct. 13th. A corn guessing contest, games and music will entertain all who come. Do not forget the date.

HICKORY, ILL.

Mr. Andrew Grant called on Hickory friends Sunday.

Mrs. Pickles entertained relatives over Sunday from Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Edwards spent Sunday at D. B. Webb's.

Mrs. Kneibler, of Chicago, is spending the week with Mrs. John White, Sr.

Mrs. Thomas Frazier visited in Waukegan part of the week.

A party of students from Evanston spent Saturday at D. B. Webb's.

Mrs. A. Savage and Irene and Miss Josie Mann visited in Waukegan a few days of last week.

Mrs. David Pullen and children spent part of the week with Mr. and Mrs. Almond Webb, of Waukegan.

Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. G. Edwards and Mrs. D. B. Webb visited the Lake Bluff Orphanage on Thursday. Quite a donation of vegetables was collected in the neighborhood and sent down on Saturday.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given at the church Saturday evening, October 14, by Miss Heflin, of the Cumnock School of Oratory. She comes highly recommended. Do not fail to hear her. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Mr. C. M. Bishop spent Friday evening on business in Silver Lake, Wis.

Mrs. Katie Struck spent Saturday and Sunday last at her home here in this place.

Mr. Wm. Gunter made his usual trip to Genoa Junction on Sunday last.

Mrs. C. B. Gaines made a business trip to Kenosha on Monday last.

Mr. W. A. Rowbottom spent Saturday last on business in Chicago.

Mr. Fred Stephens and the Misses Ida Stephens and Emiline Bishop spent Sunday last taking in the sites at Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Williams spent the greater part of last week at the Illinois State Fair at Springfield.

The monthly business meeting and sociable of the Epworth League was held at the home of Mrs. F. Fox on Friday evening. A good time is reported by all.

In Memory of Mrs. Edith R. Quinn.

Gone to the heavenly home above
Gone from all grief and pain
A mother, sister, friend so true
To join the angelic train.

So loving, gentle, meek and mild,
Unsullied, pure her mind
Ah! Heaven's gates do seldom ope'
For more of grace combined.

From childhoods hour beloved by all,
So faithful and so kind,
Her earliest friends, her latest friends
Can ne'er her equal find.

Such candor one could never doubt,
Such sweetness in her smile,
The blessings which her presence brought
Made Heaven seem near the while.

Though all of joy she seemed to crave,
Her household treasures brought
She meekly laid within the grave
One by the Angels sought.

A beauteous child, the one ewe lamb,
And tho' her heart was torn
Her life was still one psalm of praise,
Her griefs to Heaven were borne.

While loving hands have kindly smoothed
Her pathway to the tomb,
Her sufferings they have gently soothed,
Her eyes have pierced the gloom.

She's seen her Heavenly Father's face,
In sorrow's darkest night
She's known the blessings of His grace,
She saw beyond—'twas light.

And when at last Death's angel came
Well might the poet cry:
"They that have seen thy look in death
No more need fear to die."

A. W.

No danger of consumption if you use Foley's Honey and Tar to cure that stubborn cough. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Provisions for Great Britain.

It is estimated that between 550,000 and 600,000 tons of beef, mutton and lamb will have to be imported into Great Britain to keep the markets supplied. During 1904 Great Britain, it is stated, paid £17,669,618 for poultry and eggs, of which sum nearly £8,000,000 were paid for imported goods and £3,150,000 paid to home producers.

HALL'S VEGETABLE-SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Why not stop this falling of your hair? At this rate you will soon be without any hair! Just remember that Hall's Hair Renewer stops falling hair, and makes hair grow.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send $1.00 to R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

Cautious Bride.

Bride (in railway train)—Now, my dear, you must remember not to act as if we were just married. It would be perfectly horrible to have all these strange people know it. Sit up a little closer. I want to fix your necktie. It's all crooked. There's some dust on your coat. I'll brush it off. How white the stuff is! It must be from that rice. One corner of your mustache points down and the other up. It looks too funny for anything. Wait; I'll fix it. I'm tired to death, dear. Sit up closer, so I can rest my head on—No, that won't do; I must pretend to read a novel, and—I don't know; perhaps you'd better go into the smoking car. All the married men do.

Groom—Well, I'll go, my darling, if you think best.

Bride—Yes, you must go. Help me off with this glove, dear. You must go and stay real long—ten or fifteen minutes.—New York Weekly.

New Cure For Cancer.

All surface cancers are now known to be curable, by Buckl n's Arnica Salve. Jas. Walters, of Duffield, Va., writes: "I had a cancer on my lip for years, that seemed incurable, till Bucklen's Arnica Salve healed it, and now it is perfectly well." Guaranteed cure for cuts and burns. 25c at J. H. Swan's drug store.

Reasoning Power of Animals.

Men apparently conceive ideas from a "clear sky," but such genius could not manifest itself were not the mind already highly cultivated by much conscious effort—reasoning—and experience. On the other hand, animals and smallchildren become conscious of much knowledge by merely witnessing the intelligent movements of others, and in time, without thought or effort an their part, they suddently dicover that they also are competent to do the same thing, or, in other words, they begin to imitate. It is a general impression among psychologists that animals probably do not reason; they have no ideas as we have.—A. F. Shore in the Scientific American.

Plans to Get Rich

are often frustrated by sudden breakdown, due to dyspepsia or constipation. Brace up and take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They take out the materials which are clogging your energies, and give you a new start. Cure headache and dizziness too. At J. H. Swan's drug store; 25c. Guaranteed.

Organist in Church Forty-One Years.

For forty-one years Christian Smith has been organist and choir leader at Zion's Union church, in West Penn township, Pa. During the greater portion of time of that period his wife, who, when he married her forty-six years ago, possessed a rich soprano voice, has been a member of the choir, and it is yet an impressive sight to see the venerable couple stand by the open grave of a departed member of the congregation and sing a good old German hymn. Mr. Smith has led the singing of 1,500 funerals, the services at which were all in the German language.

It is impossible to have a clear head, an active brain, a vigorous constitution or a strong body when the digestion is weak or when the stomach is out of order. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will put the stomach and digestive organs in good condition and improve the general condition. Sold by J. H. Swan, Antioch.

Snub Rider Haggard.

Rider Haggard heard that a ballet based on "She" was to be produced in Hungary. He wrote for programs and photographs. The reply of the manager was that the illustrious "Herr Author" was dead. Mr. Haggard asked for a denial, but the manager replied that the editors refused to insert it, as they believed it to be an unscrupulous attempt to obtain free advertising for the ballet.

Bronchitis For Twenty Years.

Mrs. Minerva Smith, of Danville, Ill., writes: "I had bronchitis for twenty years and never got relief until I used Foley's Honey and Tar, which is a sure cure." Sold by J. H. Swan.

Her Secret.

"Would you," she asked, "rather be lucky in love and poor or have great wealth and be incapable of loving?"

"I think," he replied, "that I'd rather be lucky in love."

After a long silence she said:

"Well, I suppose one can't be lucky in love without making somebody else lucky in it at the same time."

Then he took her in his arms and wanted to know how she had guessed that he was yearning for her.

"Watch The Kidneys"

"When they are affected, life is in danger," says Dr. Abernethy, the great English physician. Foley's Kidney Cure makes sound kidneys. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Child Bids Fair to Be Pet.

Lloyd Ashurst, a 1-year-old autocrat of Kilbourne, Ill., is a great-great-great-grandchild, the eldest of the "greats" being Mrs. Lucinda Watkins of Atterbury, Ill., born April 7, 1809. He and his four grandmothers were all photographed recently and the interesting group pictured has been distributed among a vast crowd of relatives.—Chicago Chronicle.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures coughs and colds and prevents pneumonia. Take no substitutes. Sold by J. H. Swan.

SADNESS OF SAMAR

OVERPOWERING SENSE OF DESOLATION IN ISLAND.

American Troops Seeking to Restore Tranquility There Have Hard Task—Evidences of Alert but Always Invisible Enemy on All Sides.

"Campaigning in the Philippines always involves hardships, but in Samar the very nadir of discomfort is reached," says a writer. "It is not the mere physical unpleasantness alone which tries the soldier, but there is a mental wretchedness, an overpowering depression, which seems an inseparable part of the island. There is man's handiwork without man's presence. Evidences of a past which render the present a hundredfold more gloomy; a past represented by the blackened poles, which are all that remain of what was once a town, grim monuments of a vanished prosperity, scattered with seemingly hopeless irregularity over the weed-grown clearings. In the hemp patches and rice fields the weeds are rapidly springing up, the sweet potato plants are vainly struggling against the encroaching grass. The paths are almost obliterated by the bush. Rottening canoes drawn up on the beach, a torn fragment of clothing, a dozen broken earthware vessels, the bleaching skull over which you trip in the long grass, the lean mangy curs prowling restlessly around their former homes, which eye you with suspicion from afar and flee the instant you show any disposition to approach them, the decayed game nets, the bundles of hemp, gathered ready for sale, then abandoned at the time of the sudden flight, the broken-down fish-traps and the wasted cocoanuts—these are the factors which make up the unutterable sadness of Samar.

"For the natives have disappeared," continues the same writer. "The peaceful, inoffensive dweller of the coast town seems to have vanished into nothingness. One sees nobody, save in the guise of Pulajanes, savage, fanatical enemies. One hears them, though, hears them at every turn, and the sound adds a fresh note of mournfulness to the sense of depression. It is impossible to move out of camp, to take a step in any direction, without hearing the 'boudjon,' the alarm horn, signalling your movements. It is a sad note, that deep-mouthed blast, which tells the Pulajane to prepare his bolo (chopper) and gun and warns others to creep into the most sheltered corner of the jungle. From one hill top to another the alarm is taken up and passed along, bringing home to you, with renewed vividness, the hopelessness of trying to hunt down an enemy who possesses such a perfect system of communications.

"One never sees the man who gives the alarm. His identity seems merged in that of his horn. He sounds his alarm, then vanishes into nothingness. The next man takes up the note, then he, too, seems to fade away. A thin wisp of smoke rises on a neighboring headland. An instant later answering fires blaze up on every hilltop, and so on the word is signaled along. Like the boudjon blowers, the guardians of the fires seem utterly impersonal. One almost ceases to think of them as having any actual existence. They become merely a part of the gloom of Samar. It is a miserable campaign, miserable from the conditions under which it is conducted, from the pitifulness and futility of it all—the setback to progress and civilization. There is no honor or glory to be gained, no hope of reward, save the satisfaction of having done one's duty."

Didn't Care to Advertise Wealth.

One of the wealthy residents in the Wicker park district is a manufacturer who from a street peddler worked himself up into position and has accumulated money so that his neighbors estimate his wealth at about $500,000. Throughout his career he has never learned to write and his figuring has been upon a system peculiar to himself. A few days ago some of his friends, in the presence of a reporter urged the manufacturer to tell some of his experiences so that an article might be published about him.

Pulling out some old tax receipts he said: "It might be nice to get my name in the paper and a writeup which you think might help me socially. If you print, however, that I am worth $500,000 then the board of review will raise my taxes. I have found that people in society pay for what they claim to have more often than for what they actually possess. I'd rather keep my taxes as they are and let no one know just how much I own."—Chicago Chronicle.

Reciprocity.

Mr. Rentall was annoyed with Mr. Shorter. It was not only that Mr. Shorter never paid his rent—though that was bad enough—but he was so extremely cool about it. Another Monday morning had come, and once more Mr. Shorter was "sorry, but he'd have to beg Mr. Rentall to excuse him for the time."

The long-suffering landlord's patience was at last worn out.

"Look here," he cried, "you're precious off-handed about it; but how on earth do you expect me to live if you don't pay your rent?"

Mr. Shorter smiled the surprised smile which cheers not but exasperates.

"That, my dear sir," he said, softly, "is, to my thinking, somewhat beside the point; the question is, rather, how do you expect me to live if I do?"—London Answers.

Is it the Style for Me?

A PERTINENT QUESTION WHEN YOU BUY AN OVERCOAT. WE CAN HELP YOU ANSWER IT.



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KUH, NATHAN & FISCHER CO.

CERTAIN STYLES become some men, while others may appear to less advantage on the same ones. We make it a special point to suggest a style that is best suited to each customer. It is certainly a distinct advantage to have the choice of a dozen fine styles, and numberless patterns and fabribs. Our extensive line, by far the most complete in town, comprises all the correct modes.

WE INVITE YOUR EARLY INSPECTION OF OUR MATCHLESS OVERCOAT LINE

Prices from $12 to $15

CHASE WEBB, ANTIOCH.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP

HOMESEEKER'S EXCURSIONS

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The Doctor's Wife

BY MISS M. E. BRADDON

CHAPTER I.

If John Gilbert's only child has possessed the capacity of a Newton or the aspirations of a Napoleon, the surgeon would nevertheless have shut him up to compound tincture of rhubarb and essence of peppermint. Luckily for the boy, he was only a commonplace lad, with a good-looking, rosy face, clear gray eyes, which stared at you frankly; and a thick stubble of brown hair, parted in the middle and waving from the roots. He was tall and muscular, a good runner, tolerably skillful with a pair of boxing gloves, and a decent shot. He was very good; and, above all, he was very good looking. No one had ever disputed this fact; George Gilbert was eminently good looking. No one had ever gone so far as to call him handsome; no one had ever presumed to designate him "plain." He had those homely, healthy good looks which the practical mind involuntarily associates with tenant farming in a small way.

George Gilbert took his life as he found it, and had no wish to make it better. To him Graybridge was all the world. He had been in the city, and had felt a provincial's sense of surprised delight in the thronged streets, the clamor and the bustle; but he had very soon discovered that the great metropolis was a dirty and a disreputable place as compared with Graybridge, where you might have taken your dinner comfortably off any door step, so far as the matter of cleanliness is concerned. The young man was more than satisfied with his life; he was pleased with it. He was pleased to think that he was to be his father's partner, and was to live and marry, and have children, and die at last in the familiar rooms in which he had been born. His nature was very adhesive, and he loved the things that he had long known, because they were old and familiar to him, rather than for any merit or beauty in the things themselves.

The 20th of July was a very great day for George Gilbert, and indeed for the town of Graybridge generally; for on that day an excursion train left Wareham for the city, conveying such roving spirits as cared to pay a week's visit to the great metropolis upon very moderate terms. George had a week's holiday, which he was to spend with an old school fellow who had turned author. The surgeon left Graybridge at 8 o'clock upon that bright summer morning, in company with Miss Burdock and her sister Sophronia, who were going on a visit to an aristocratic aunt, and who had been confided to George's care during the journey.

Wareham is only a hundred and twenty miles from the city, and the excursion train, after stopping at every station on the line, had arrived at the terminus at half past 2 o'clock. It was between 3 and 4 now, and the sun was shining upon the river, and the flags were hot under Mr. Gilbert's feet. He was very warm himself, and almost worn out, when he found at last the name he was looking for, painted very high up, in white letters, upon a black door post —"Fourth Floor: Mr. Andrew Morgan and Mr. Sigismund Smith."

It was in the most obscure corner of the dingiest court that George Gilbert found this name. He climbed a very dirty staircase, thumping the end of his portmanteau upon every stair as he went up, until he came to a landing, midway between the third and fourth stories; here he was obliged to stop for sheer want of breath, for he had been lugging the portmanteau about with him throughout his wanderings, and a good many people had been startled by the aspect of a well dressed young man carrying his own luggage, and staring at the names of the different rows of houses.

A pale-faced young man, with a smudge of ink upon the end of his nose, and very dirty wristbands, opened the door.

"Sam!"

"George!" cried the two young men, simultaneously, and then began to shake hands with effusion.

"My dear old George!"

"My dear old Sam! But you call yourself Sigismund now?"

"Yes; Sigismund Smith. It sounds well, doesn't it? If a man's evil destiny makes him a Smith, the least he can do is to take it out in his Christian name. No Smith with a grain of spirit would ever consent to be a Samuel. But come, dear old boy, and put your portmanteau down; knock those papers off that chair —there, by the window. Don't be frightened of making 'em in a muddle; they can't be in a worse muddle than they are now. If you don't mind just amusing yourself for half an hour or so, while I finish this chapter of the "Smuggler's Bride,' I shall be able to strike work, and do whatever you like; but the printer's boy is coming back in half an hour for the end of the chapter."

"I won't speak a word," George said, respectfully. The young man with the smudgy nose was an author, and George Gilbert had an awful sense of the solemnity of his friend's vocation. "Write away, my dear Sam; I won't interrupt you."

He drew his chair close to the open window and looked down into the court below, where the paint was slowly blistering in the July sun.

CHAPTER II.

There was very little to look at in the court below the window, so George Gilbert fell to watching his friend, whose rapid pen scratched along the paper in a breathless way, which indicated a dashing style of literature, rather than polished composition. Sigismund only drew breath once, and then he paused to make frantic gashes at his shirt collar with an inky bone paper knife that lay upon the table.

"I'm only trying whether a man would cut his throat from right to left, or left to right," Mr. Smith said, in answer to his friend's look of terror; "it's as well to be true to nature. A man would cut his throat from left to right: he couldn't do it the other way without making perfect slices of himself."

"There's a suicide, then, in your story?" George said, with a look of awe.

"A suicide!" exclaimed Sigismund Smith, "a suicide in the 'Smuggler's Bride!' Why, it teems with suicides. There's the Duke of Port St. Martin's, who walls himself up alive in his own cellar; and there's Leoni de Pasdebasque, the ballet dancer, who throws herself out of Count Caesar Maraschetti's private balloon, and there's Lilia, the dumb girl—the public like dumb girls—in fact, there's lots of them," said Mr. Smith, dipping his pen in his ink, and hurrying wildly along the paper.

The boy came back before the last page was finished, and Mr. Smith detained him five or ten minutes, at the end of which time he rolled up the manuscript, still damp, and dismissed the printer's emissary.

"Now, George," he said, "I can talk to you."

The young men went out upon the landing. Sigismund locked the black door and put the key in his pocket. They went downstairs.

"You'd like to walk, I suppose, George?" Mr. Smith asked.

"Oh, yes; we can talk better walking."

They talked a great deal as they walked along. They were very fond of one another, and had each of them a good deal to tell; but George wasn't much of a talker as compared to his friend Sigismund. That young man poured forth a perpetual stream of eloquence, which knew no exhaustion.

"And so you like the people of Camberwell?" George said.

"Oh, yes, they're capital people, free and easy, you know, and no stupid, stuck-up gentility about them. Not but what Sleaford's a gentleman; he's a barrister. I don't know exactly where his chambers are or in what court he practices when he's in town, but he is a barrister. I suppose he goes on circuit sometimes, for he's often away from home for a long time together. It doesn't do to ask a man those sort of questions, you see, George, so I hold my tongue. I don't think he's rich, that's to say not rich in a regular way. He's flush of money sometimes, and then you should see the Sunday dinners —salmon and cucumber, and ducks and green peas, as if they were nothing."

It was a long walk to Camberwell; but the two young men were walkers, and as Sigismund Smith talked unceasingly all the way, there were no awkward pauses in the conversation. Mr. Smith conducted his friend by mazy convolutions of narrow streets and lanes, where there was the perpetual sound of clattering tin pails and the slopping of milk, blending pleasantly with the cry of the milkman.

Standing before a little wooden door in the wall that surrounded Mr. Sleaford's garden, George Gilbert could only see that the house was a square brick building with sickly ivy straggling here and there about it, and long, narrow windows considerably obscured by dust and dirt.

It was not a pleasant house to look at. Whatever could be broken in Mr. Sleaford's house was broken; whatever could fall out of repair had so fallen.

The bell was broken, and the handle rattled loosely in a kind of basin of tarnished brass, so it was no use attempting to ring; but Sigismund was used to this. He stooped down, put his lips to a hole broken in the woodwork above the lock in the garden door, and gave a shrill whistle.

"They understand," he said; "the bell's been broken ever since I lived here, but they never have anything mended."

"Why not?"

"Because they're thinking of leaving. Sleaford talks about going to Australia some of these days."

The garden door was opened while Mr. Smith was talking, and the two young men went in.

CHAPTER III.

The garden at the back of Mr. Sleaford's house was a large square plot of ground, with fine old pear trees sheltering a neglected lawn. A row of hazel bushes screened all the length of the wall upon one side of the garden; and whenever you looked, there were roses and sweet brier, apples and tall straggling raspberry bushes, all equally unfamiliar with the gardener's pruning knife.

It was a dear old, untidy place, where the odor of distant pig sties mingled faintly with the perfume of the roses; and it was in this neglected garden that Isabel Sleaford spent the best part of her idle, useless life.

She was sitting in a basket chair under one of the pear trees when Sigismund Smith and his friend went into the garden to look for her. She was lolling in a low basket chair, with a book on her lap, and her chin resting on the palm of her hand, so absorbed by the interest of the page before her that she did not even lift her eyes when the two young men went close up to her. She wore a muslin dress a good deal tumbled and not too clean, and a strip of black velvet was tied around her long throat. Her hair was black and was rolled up in a great loose knot, from which a long, untidy curl fell straggling on her white throat—her throat was very white with the dead, yellowish whiteness of ivory.

"I wish that was 'Colonel Montefiasco,'" said Mr. Smith, pointing to the book which the young lady was reading. "I should like to see a lady so interested in one of my books that she wouldn't so much as look up when a gentleman was waiting to be introduced to her."

Miss Sleaford shut her book and rose from her low chair, abashed by this reproach; but she kept her thumb between the pages, and evidently meant to go on with the volume at the first convenient opportunity. She did not wait for any ceremonious introduction to George, but held out her hand to him, and smiled at him frankly.

"You are Mr. Gilbert, I know," she said. "Sigismund has been talking of you incessantly for the last week. Mamma has got your room ready; and I suppose we shall have tea soon. There are to be some chops on purpose for your friend, Sigismund, mamma told me to tell you."

She glanced downward at the book, as much as to say that she had finished speaking and wanted to get back to it.

"What is it, Izzie?" Sigismund asked, interpreting her look.

"'Alberman Mountfort.'"

"I thought so. Always his books."

A faint blush trembled over Miss Sleaford's pale face.

"They are so beautiful!" she said.

"Dangerously, I'm afraid, Isabel," the young man said, gravely; "beautiful sweetmeats, with opium inside the sugar. These books don't make you happy, do they, Izzie?"

"No, they make me unhappy; but"—she hesitated a little, and then blushed as she said—"I like that sort of unhappiness. It's better than eating and drinking and sleeping, and being happy that way."

George could only stare at the young lady's kindling face, which lighted up all in a moment and was suddenly beautiful like some transparency which seems a dingy picture until you put a lamp behind it. The young surgeon could only stare wonderingly at Mr. Sleaford's daughter, for he hadn't the faintest idea what she and his friend were talking about.

She shut her book altogether at Sigismund's request, and went with the two young men to show George the garden; but she carried the dingy-looking volume lovingly under her arm, and she relapsed into a dreamy silence every now and then, as if she had been reading the hidden pages by some strange faculty of clairvoyance.

After tea the two young men walked up and down the weedy pathways in the garden, while Isabel sat under her favorite pear tree reading the volume she had been so loath to close. Sigismund talked of what they called old times; but those old times were only four or five years ago, though the young men talked like graybeards who look back half a century or so, and wondered at the folly of their youth.

Isabel went on with her book; the light was dying little by little, drooping down behind the pear trees at the western side of the garden, and the pale evening star glimmered at the end of one of the pathways. She read on more eagerly, almost breathlessly, as the light grew less; for her stepmother would call her in by and by, and there would be a torn jacket to mend, perhaps, or a heap of worsted socks to be darned for the boys; and there would be no chance of reading another line of that sweet sentimental story, that heavenly prose, which fell into a cadence like poetry, that tender melancholy music which haunted the reader for long after the book was shut and laid aside, and made the dull course of common life so dismally unendurable.

George and Sigismund talked of Miss Sleaford when they grew tired of discoursing upon the memories of their school boy life.

"You didn't tell me that Mr. Sleaford had a daughter," George said.

"Didn't I?"

"No. She—Miss Sleaford—is very pretty."

"She's gorgeous," answered Sigismund, with enthusiasm; "she's lovely. I do her for all my dark heroines—the good heroines, not the wicked ones. Have you noticed Isabel's eyes? People call them black; but they are a bright orange color, if you look at them in the sunshine. There is a story called 'The Girl with the Golden Eyes.' I never knew what golden eyes were till I saw Isabel Sleaford."

They went across the grass to the pear tree, under which Isabel was still seated. It was growing dark, and her pale face and black eyes had a mysterious look in the dusky twilight. George Gilbert thought she was fitted to be the heroine of a romance, and felt himself miserably awkward and commonplace.

The young surgeon enjoyed his first night at Camberwell to his heart's content. It was when the little party was gayest that a shrill whistle from the gate sounded.

"It's your pa, Izzie," Mrs. Sleaford said. "He'll want a light; you'd better take it to him. I don't suppose he'll care about coming here."

Isabel went out into the hall to greet her father. She left the door ajar, and George could hear her talking to Mr. Sleaford, but the barrister answered his daughter with a very ill grace, and the speech which George heard plainest gave him no very favorable impression of his host.

(To be continued.)

AN APT CONJUROR.

How a Little Ruse Saved Him from Probable Death at Morocco.

The troubles of France over the Moroccan question recall the difficulty into which a French conjurer got at Fez in the time of the late sultan. He was wandering about the country, meeting with great success among the Moors, when the sultan heard of his skill and immediately sent for him to Fez. He was commanded to perform before the court and the trick which met with most success was that of the two pigeons.

The conjurer produced a couple of pigeons, one white and the other black, and, cutting off their heads, placed the head of the white pigeon in the neck of the black one and liberated the two birds, who flew about the sultan, who was much taken with this trick and at once sent for two magnificent slaves, one white and the other black, and ordered the unhappy man to perform the trick on them.

The conjurer knew that to refuse would mean his own death, but he was equal to the occasion. He declared that he could do the trick easily, but that the magic weapons he had with him were not strong enough for two such big men. He therefore asked leave to go and fetch the necessary tools, promising to return and perform the trick in a few days' time.

As soon as he got to the coast he set sail for France and took particular care never to go near Morocco again.

Worst Feature of It.

Sillicus—It is positively sinful for a girl to encourage a fellow when she has no intention of marrying him.

Cynicus—Yes; she might change her mind.—Philadelphia Record.

POLITICAL COMMENT

Pattison's Opening Gun.

Pattison has spoken. The man who heads the Democratic ticket has thrown off the mask of reserve and stands out before the people in the attitude of a petitioner, asking for votes. The sphinx has opened his mouth.

Candidate Pattison's speech at Newark is described as the opening gun of the campaign, and it should therefore show the line of talk that the Democratic orators will use to convince the electorate of Ohio that there should be a change of administration. And yet, strip Pattison's speech of its one feature and it might as well have been left unspoken. The feature was his discussion of bosses and corruption.

"Turn the rascals out!" That was Mr. Pattison's argument. Is it not familiar to you? Have we not heard that same old cry from time immemorial? Whenever the Democracy cannot find a war issue or a money issue or a tariff issue that it dares tackle, it goes out before the people and claims the medal for honesty. It puts on the sheep's clothing and points to the other fellow as the wolf.

The ruse is not altogether senseless. It succeeded for Hoadley and again for Campbell, but after these men had been in power for a brief period the people were glad enough to turn them out. The history of Ohio is proof of the danger arising from Democratic rule. Republican administrations have been business-like and economical. The State has thrived under them. Its treasury has grown fat. One Democratic governor can undo the good work of several Republican governors. We wouldn't call it dishonesty, but rather inefficiency that has marked the administration of Democratic governors. Not one in recent years has left the treasury in as good condition as he found it. The finances in Ohio are to-day stronger than ever before, largely as a result of Herrick's management. Yet the people are asked to make a change to give Democracy another trial. Evidently its leaders credit the taxpayers with possessing short memories.

"The stealing of the public funds is a great crime," says Mr. Pattison parrot-like, as if he had made a great discovery. Since when did the people appoint Democracy to run down graft and corruption? Their orators point with pride to Folk, of Missouri, apparently unmindful of the fact that the Democratic leaders in that State used every influence in their power to pull their governor off. They didn't want him to expose the rottenness and corruption that was flourishing in the Democratic stronghold. But grant them their Folk, have we not our Deneen in Illinois, who is quite as active in his way? Have we not our Weaver, who is driving the Philadelphia thieves out in the open? And finally have we not our Roosevelt, who first moved against the political thief and encouraged Folk and Deneen and Weaver? It was a Republican President who began the crusade against public thieving—a crusade that is extending to all parts of the country. The Republican party in nation and in State has always proved its capacity and willingness to turn the rascals out, whether they were Republicans or Democrats.

Mr. Pattison talked against bossism, but he was careful to define it as Coxism. He said nothing about McLeanism or Johnsonism. Yet McLean was for years absolute dictator of Ohio Democracy, while Cox has never been able to extend his dominion beyond the borders of Hamilton County. Tom Johnson holds Cleveland as in the hollow of his hand. He has piled up a debt under which the taxpayers of the city are groaning for relief, and he has planned for a long while to succeed McLean. Then there is the bossism of Tammany, a purely spoils organization, and there is Dunne, of Chicago, who hopes to become the boss of the Windy City through his advocacy of immediate municipal ownership.

So it is to be a specious campaign on the part of Pattison and his cohorts. There is to be no joining of issues on questions that are vital to the taxpayers of Ohio, but an attempt to stampede them by false cries of "wolf," "wolf."—Toledo Blade.

Not an "Off Year."

In the vernacular of the professional politician this is an "off year" because it is not a Presidential year.

In truth, however, it is by no means an "off year." In ten States campaigns of more or less national interest have already opened or will shortly begin. The results will be of great significance, even though they may have no direct bearing upon Federal politics.

Massachusetts elects a governor and it will be interesting to see whether the Democratic victory of last year will be repeated. Governor Douglas thus far refuses a nomination, but there is a suspicion that his refusal is not final. If it should be so then the probability of General Miles' nomination adds interest to the outlook.

Rhode Island always elects a governor and it will probably be news to most people that both Rhode Island and Massachusetts choose their chief executives every year, thus carrying the principle of "frequent responsibility to the people" about as far as possible.

In Rhode Island, as in Massachusetts, the Democrats profess to have hopes of victory—largely based upon the personal popularity of Mr. Garvin. It may be remembered that last year the Republicans pulled through by a very slim margin, despite the prestige of President Roosevelt.

Kentucky elects a legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Blackburn, and Ohio chooses a full State ticket. There is small doubt as to the result in either case, nor is there much more with respect to Vermont, where the question will probably be as to the size of the Republican majority and nothing else.

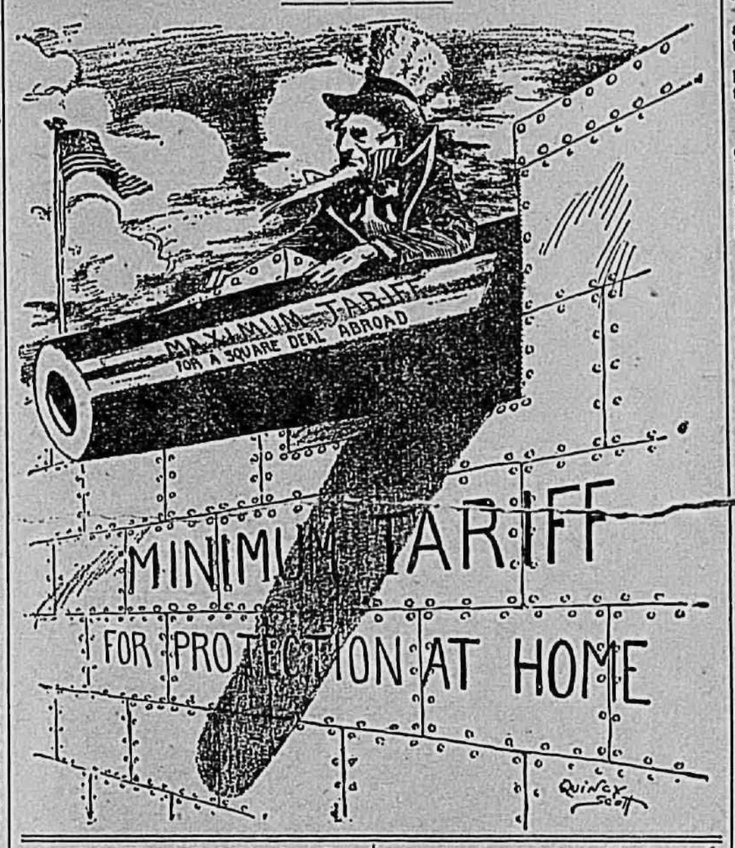
Nebraska and Kansas hold general county elections, and in Pennsylvania three Supreme Court judges are to be chosen. The judicial election, however excites small interest as compared with that manifested in the struggle in the city of Philadelphia, where Mayor Weaver, backed by the reform element, is fighting the boodlers. Upon the result of this struggle hinges not only the political control of Philadelphia, but the ascendency of the forces which at present dominate the State. Philadelphia will be worth watching on election day.

So will New York City, where Tammany is once more lined up against a none too harmonious opposition. The metropolis will witness some lively campaigning when a candidate shall have been selected to oppose Mayor McClellan. Probably New York will excite more attention than any of the States, though we might mention that in addition to those already enumerated Virginia will elect a complete State ticket and Maryland will pass upon the so-called Poe amendment to the State constitution, under the terms of which the negro will practically be disfranchised.

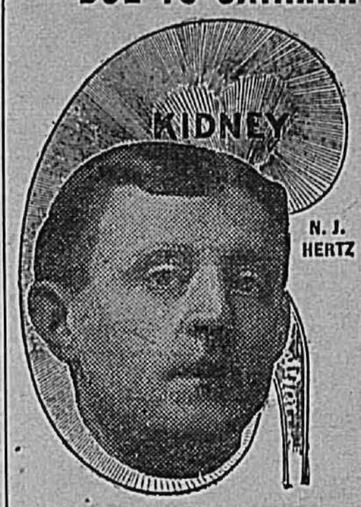
There will be plenty of interest, at any rate, to warrant repudiation of the term which designates 1905 as an "off year."—Chicago Chronicle.

In Manchuria, Siberia, and North China much use is made of Chinese brick tea, not as a beverage, but as a vegetable, boiled with rice and mutton.

EFFECTIVE DEFENSE AGAINST FOREIGN TARIFF DISCRIMINATION.



KIDNEY TROUBLE DUE TO CATARRH



The Curative Power of PE-RU-NA in Kidney Disease the Talk of the Continent.

Nicholas J. Hertz, Member of Ancient Order of Workmen, Capitol Lodge, No. 140, Pearl Street Hotel, Albany, N. Y., writes:

"A few months ago I contracted a heavy cold which settled in my kidneys, and each time I was exposed to inclement weather the trouble was aggravated until finally I was unable to work.

"After trying many of the advertised remedies for kidney trouble, I finally took Peruna.

"In a week the intense pains in my back were much relieved and in four weeks I was able to take up my work again.

"I still continued to use Peruna for another month and at the end of that time I was perfectly well.

"I now take a dose or two when I have been exposed and find that it is splendid to keep me well."

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Dr. Hartman is constantly in receipt of testimonials from people who have been cured of chronic and complicated kidney disease by Peruna. For free medical advice, address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

An Unique Monument.

Monuments there are, to commemorate all kinds of sentiments from those of the greatest splendor and beauty, to those of the simplest and humblest, from the glorious Taj Mahal of India, to the slip of shingle placed by a little child in its garden, to commemorate the loss of some little pet. In the woods, which form part of the demesne of the Earls of Darnley; whose seat is at Cobham Hall, Kent, England, there stands a monument which perhaps is unique, and is known locally as the "Toe Monument." The present Earl's great grandfather while walking in his woods, came across a wood-chopper at work, on the site of this strange monument. The Earl took exception to the way the man was doing his work, and taking the ax for the purpose, undertook to show him the right way. He made one cut, and severed the big toe from one of his feet. He was carried with all possible haste to the Hall; doctors sent for, but in spite of all aid he died of lockjaw the next day. The "Toe Monument" was erected by his successor to mark the site of the fatal accident. Moral: "Ne sutor ultra crepidam."

Logic.

The Argumentative Man—But, my dear fellow, I tell you it's impossible for the moon to be inhabited. When it is full it is all right, but when it wanes down to a little crescent, where the deuce would all the people go to?—Le Rire.

An Old Traveler.

Hotel Clerk—There is not a room left in the house, and we cannot put you up except in the landlord's room.

Guest—That'll do; but can you stow my luggage in a place where it will be safe?—Je Sais Tout.

AWFUL NEURALGIA

Mr. Porter Thought He Should Go Mad But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Him.

"It seems like a miracle that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should have cured my neuralgia," said Mr. Porter. "They are certainly a marvelous medicine and I am always glad to recommend them.

"For two years," he continued, "I had suffered almost unendurable pains in my head. They would start over my eyes and shoot upward most frequently, but they often spread over my face, and at times every part of my head and face would be full of agony. Sometimes the pains were so intense that I actually feared they would drive me mad.

"My eyes ached constantly and there was always a burning sensation over my forehead, but the other pains varied, sometimes they were acute, and again they were dull and lingering. I could not sleep. My temper was irritable and I got no pleasure out of life.

"I tried remedy after remedy, but finding no help in any of them, I became a despairing man. Even when I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I had no great hope of a cure.

"That was in December of 1903. To my surprise, a change in my condition took place right away. The pains grew less intense and the acute attacks were further apart, as I kept on using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The improvement began with the first box, and when I had used six boxes I stopped. My cure was complete and has lasted ever since."

Mr. Charles H. Porter lives at Raymond, N. H. He is one of many grateful people who have found that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure diseases of the nerves that have stubbornly resisted every other remedy tried. Not only neuralgia, but sciatica, partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia yield to them. They are sold by all druggists, or may be obtained directly from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

To Wash Black Stockings.

To prevent black stockings from assuming a greenish hue, wash as follows: Dissolve a liberal amount of Ivory Soap in a gallon of water as hot as the hands can bear. Wash through several suds of this preparation; rinse through two warm waters, adding to the last a tablespoonful of vinegar. Dry and press on the wrong side with a cool iron.

ELEANOR R. PARKER.

At the Charity Bazaar.

Lieutenant—I shall not pay you for the two kisses, but I give you permission to use my name as reference.—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is excellent for the liver. Cured me after eight years of suffering." S. Pepron, Albany, N. Y. World Famous. $1.

More than 2,000 people earn a living in Paris by fortune telling, and their total yearly earnings are estimated at $2,000,000.

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If you haven't the ready cash DE LAVAL machines may be bought on such liberal terms that they actually pay for themselves.

Send today for new catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
Randolph & Canal Sts. CHICAGO | 74 Cortlandt Street NEW YORK

THE BEST COUGH CURE

When offered something else instead of

Kemp's Balsam

stop and consider: "Am I sure to get something as good as this best cough cure?

If not sure, what good reason is there for for taking chances in a matter that may have a direct bearing on my own or my family's health?"

Sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

Advancing the Farmers' Interests.

Traveling agents and salesmen are now sent from the home offices of the Chicago packers into all South American and Asiatic countries. They are going into every land, no matter what language may be spoken or what money be used. They will exchange their goods for cowries or elephant tusks—anything to sell the product and get something in return convertible into money. It may seem odd to some folks, but traveling men, carrying cases with samples of American meat products, can be seen in the desert of Sahara, the sands of Zanzibar or in Brazil, "where the nuts come from." Great is the enterprise of the Yankee merchant. The greater the market, the greater the price and stability of the price of the product and all that goes to make it in its various stages.

A Singular Fact About Gems.

It is a rather singular fact that the most precious gems are composed of the most common substances. The diamond is the purest form of carbon, and is identical in composition with ordinary charcoal without the impurities of the charcoal. The ruby, on the other hand, is nearly pure alumina, a substance found in profusion in every clay bank. The scientific name for crystallized alumina is corundum, and the gems comprehended under this designation are sometimes more valuable than diamonds of the same weight. The ruby, the sapphire, the oriental emerald, topaz, amethyst, aqua marine, chrysolite, the hyacinth and other precious stones are all alumina, the varieties of color being caused by inappreciable quantities of metallic oxides.

CONGRESSMAN GOULDEN.

Finds Quick Relief from Bladder Troubles Through Doan's Kidney Pills

Hon. Joseph A. Goulden, Member of Congress representing the 18th District of New York, also trustee of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y., writes:



Gentlemen: As many of my friends have used Doan's Kidney Pills and have been cured of kidney and bladder troubles, I feel it my duty to recommend the medicine. From personal experience I know Doan's Kidney Pills will cure inflammation of the bladder, having experienced relief the second day of using the medicine.

(Signed) J. A. GOULDEN,

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Timely Warning.

In certain high school in this city it is the custom to discuss briefly the morning's news before taking up the regular work of the day. In this connection an instructor in the school in question tells of a funny incident.

One day the teacher ascended to her desk, paper in hand. She spread the paper on the desk, and glanced at the head-lines of the first page. "The first head that I observe this morning," said she, is, "'Pool-Room Raided.'" She then raised her head and with the utmost feeling in her voice said:

"Boys, never, never touch a cue!"—Harper's Weekly.

For Two and Two For.

The Wife—It is very strange, dear. Before we were married I used to love the odor of your cigars, and now I simply cannot bear it.

The Husband—There's nothing odd about that. When I had only myself to take care of I could buy good cigars. Now I have to smoke two-fors.—Le Rire.

The International Telegraph Construction Company has submitted a scheme to the Postmaster General of Australia for the erection of wireless telegraph stations linking New Zealand and Australia direct.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Peoria Banker and Educator Is Indicted by Grand Jury.

The arrest of Newton C. Dougherty, superintendent of schools and president of the Peoria National Bank, in Peoria, on the charge of forgery, follows the most astounding revelations by the grand jury and which has been examining the books of the Peoria School Board. Within a comparatively brief space of time a shortage of $75,000 was discovered, but the further discovery was made that the peculations have been extending over a long term of years.



N. C. DOUGHERTY.

Before the investigation of Dougherty's affairs are concluded it is said the defalcations of the superintendent of schools may reach $200,000. Dougherty asserts the entire shortage is the result of defective bookkeeping, and says his entire fortune, which is estimated at $250,000, will be turned over if necessary to make it good.

Mr. Dougherty has been city superintendent of schools for twenty-five years. He is immensely wealthy, and besides being president of the Peoria National Bank, is a heavy stockholder in the Dime Savings Company, the Peoria Livery Company and other concerns.

He is a trustee of the fund of $175,000 held by the National Educational Association and is a past president of the association. He is a close friend of Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University of New York, and has been for years regarded as one of the foremost educational men in the country.

The news of his arrest created the greatest excitement. Although there have been rumors of the gravest character for some time past, the friends of the financier were loyal to him.

According to a Peoria dispatch it was Erwin Schnebly, a young bank clerk in the Peoria National Bank, who ferreted out the defalcations which Newton C. Dougherty, superintendent of schools, has been manipulating for many years in Peoria. Schnebly, by watching the skillful work of Mr. Dougherty, followed the case step by step and finally placed in the hands of the grand jury the information which led to Dougherty's arrest and indictment.

PANORAMA OF ACTIVITY.

An Unusual Condition in the Prosperous Northwest.

The farmers of the Northwest are staggering under the biggest crops that section has witnessed in years. Furthermore, the industrial and mercantile prosperity is wonderful. Not a city or hamlet in Minnesota or the two Dakotas is exempt from the prosperous conditions. In all the cities there is a remarkable amount of building in progress, and as far as the eye can see from the railway train the prairie country is dotted thickly with grain and hay stacks. From all appearances, South Dakota will produce a big yield of all kinds of grain this year. This wheat is averaging well and yields run from 15 to 30 bushels per acre. The delayed frost has greatly increased the corn crop and there is not a county in the Northwest that will not produce a free crop of corn.

On all sides the thrashers are busy and the entire country presents a panorama of activity. It will require all the winter and next spring to dispose of this fall's enormous yield of crops in South Dakota. The crop of wheat alone will certainly aggregate 40,000,000 bushels, not including the big yield of maccaroni wheat. South Dakota alone has an area of 76,000 square miles—more than 49,000,000 acres—and is larger by a fourth than the combined area of the New England States. For the past seven consecutive years it has led all others in the production of wealth per capita, the State report for 1904 being $148,056,663, or estimated at 500,000 population, $297.91 for each man, woman and child. It is a remarkable fact that people are pouring into the Northwest so fast to acquire lands and to engage in business that the railways are taxed to find accommodations. Trains are full to overflowing, it being difficult to find seats.

People are for once too busy for politics. The farmer is strictly in it this year, and he faces big crops on his own and neighbors' lands, good prices and increased valuation of his farm property. It is no uncommon thing to find men who have paid for their land with the sale of their crop this or last year.

OLD WORLD NOTABLES

King Edward has just paid $1,200 for a French bulldog.

Kaiser Wilhelm II. receives from 600 to 700 letters and appeals daily.

The Duke of Veragua, Spain, has made a fortune by raising bulls for the arena.

Prince Peter Kropotkin, the famous social reformer, now resides at Bromley, England.

M. Vinant D'Indy, the eminent French composer, who is at the head of the Schola Cantorium, in Paris, will conduct the Boston orchestra at Christmas time, by invitation.

Henniker Heaton, who has done so much for the cheapening of postal communication in Great Britain, urges the formation of a league to make the penny post universal.

The Marquis of Downshire was among the members of the Wokingham fire brigade when hand engines were in vogue. He still responds to the call, but usually drives the fire engine.

Dr. Axel Bjeruho, while recently studying in the Imperial library of Vienna, discovered a most valuable manuscript in the handwriting of the first north pole explorer, Claudius Clausen.

Bridge Built on Wool.

At the little town of Wadebridge, Cornwall, England, there is a bridge of a unique character. Owing to the strength of the current, ordinary stone foundations would not hold, and numerous devices were tried without success. Eventually bags of wool were sunk in the stream and the piles driven in, and this strange foundation has proved wonderfully firm and satisfactory.

Chicago, Sept.—The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of a widely known proprietary medicine, has brought suit in the Superior Court of the city of Chicago against the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, alleging that it has been damaged to the extent of $250,000 by a recent article in the Ladies' Home Journal.

The suit is based on a statement recently made in that journal that a testimonial as to the merit of the remedy manufactured by the plaintiff, alleged to have been given by Congressman George H. White of South Carolina was fraudulent, denial from Mr. White that he ever gave such a testimonial also being printed.

The Peruna Company declares that Congressman White did give the testimonial in good faith, that it has two original letters from Mr. White. It declares that Mr. White was led to repudiate the testimonial through a misunderstanding.

This is the second large damage suit that has been filed against the Curtis Publishing Company since it inaugurated its attacks on "patent medicines."

Prison Sentences.

Lord Justice Mathew of England, speaking at a meeting of the Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society the other day, said that when he first became a judge he asked a certain prison governor what it really meant to a man to be sent to a convict prison. The reply was: "Five years do not hurt him much, especially if he is a young man. But seven years mean utter ruin to him. He very rarely recovers from that."

A Southern Maid.

There was a maid in Albuquerque,
Who nothing did but smile and smuerque—
A gay soubrette;
And you may bette
She never did a lick of wuerque.

SCREAMED AT NIGHT.

Baby Scratched Until Face Was Raw and Bleeding—Eczema Cured by Cuticura.

"For over two years my little baby girl suffered with a raw, itching and painful eczema on her head and face, the pain causing her to scream day and night, and my wife could get no rest. We tried several doctors, but without success. Unless we kept her hands tied she would scratch until her face was like raw beef. One cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment completely cured her, healing her face without mark or blemish. (Signed) W. J. Morgan, Orchard Town, New Lambton, New South Wales, Australia."

Much Timber Uncut.

Across the great lakes in Canada there lies one of the world's largest reserves of timber. In spite of the tariff imposed much of this timber is to-day coming to the United States. The forests of the Dominion are beginning to yield abundantly. More than 100,000,000 feet of pine sawlogs and square timber, during a recent season, were cut upon territory held under timber license from the crown.

Much of Canada's timber land has not yet even been explored. In the newly developed districts of Algoma, which are close to the great lakes, it is estimated that there are more than 100,000,000 cords of spruce and pulp wood, while in the districts of Thunder Bay and Rainy River there are nearly 200,000,000 cords more. A belt at least 3,000 miles long is believed to exist in Canada between Alaska and the Atlantic.

It has been estimated that, at the present rate of cutting, the greatest timber resources of the United States—those of the Pacific coast—will be exhausted in less than half a century. The annual cut of shingles and lumber in these regions is 4,500,000,000 feet. The standing timber in Washington, Oregon and northern California at present is twice that of the original timber lands of the northern woods. Washington produces about as many feet of shingles and other lumber as Oregon and California together. This State is noted for its shingles, there being more than 1,000 shingle mills within its borders. At Tacoma are located the largest sawmills in the United States.

"GOLD, GOLD."

"Good," He Says, "but Comfort Better."

"Food that fits is better than a gold mine," says a grateful man.

"Before I commenced to use Grape-Nuts food no man on earth ever had a worse infliction from catarrh of the stomach than I had for years.

"I could eat nothing but the very lightest food, and even that gave me great distress.

"I went through the catalogue of prepared foods, but found them all (except Grape-Nuts) more or less indigestible, generating gas in the stomach (which in turn produced headache and various other pains and aches) and otherwise unavailable for my use.

"Grape-Nuts food I have found easily digested and assimilated, and it has renewed my health and vigor and made me a well man again. The catarrh of the stomach has disappeared entirely with all its attendant ills, thanks to Grape-Nuts, which now is my almost sole food. I want no other." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial tells the story. There's a reason.

WORKING WOMEN

Their Hard Struggle Made Easier—Interesting Statements by a Young Lady in Boston and One in Nashville, Tenn.



All women work; some in their homes, some in church, and some in the whirl of society. And in stores, mills and shops tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill, earning their daily bread.

All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbance, and the nature of their duties, in many cases, quickly drifts them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, ovarian troubles, ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, leucorrhœa, or perhaps irregularity or suppression of "monthly periods," causing backache, nervousness, irritability and lassitude.

Women who stand on their feet all day are more susceptible to these troubles than others.

They especially require an invigorating, sustaining medicine which will strengthen the female organism and enable them to bear easily the fatigues of the day, to sleep well at night, and to rise refreshed and cheerful.

How distressing to see a woman struggling to earn a livelihood or perform her household duties when her back and head are aching, she is so tired she can hardly drag about or stand up, and every movement causes pain, the origin of which is due to some derangement of the female organism.

Miss F. Orser of 14 Warrenton Street, Boston, tells women how to avoid such suffering; she writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I suffered misery for several years with irregular menstruation. My back ached; I had bearing down pains, and frequent headaches; I could not sleep and could hardly drag around. I consulted two physicians without relief, and as a last resort, I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to my surprise, every ache and pain left me. I gained ten pounds and am in perfect health."

Miss Pearl Ackers of 327 North Summer Street, Nashville, Tenn., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I suffered with painful periods, severe backache, bearing-down pains, pains across the abdomen; was very nervous and irritable, and my trouble grew worse every month.

"My physician failed to help me and I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I soon found it was doing me good. All my pains and aches disappeared, and I no longer fear my monthly periods."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the unfailing cure for all these troubles. It strengthens the proper muscles, and displacement with all its horrors will no more crush you.

Backache, dizziness, fainting, bearing down pains, disordered stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled, and it will make you strong and well.

You can tell the story of your sufferings to a woman, and receive helpful advice free of cost. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.
THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE MEDICINE
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
10c, 25c, 50c.
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
All Druggists
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

5224 ACRES OF LEAD AND ZINC LAND Situated on the Frisco R.R., in Wright, Texas and Douglass counties, Mo. The land belongs to the Mo.-Kansas Lead and Zinc Co. The company is selling a limited amount of treasury stock for development purpose only. Send us your name and address, we will mail you, free of charge, our book; it tells all about our stock which is one of the best on the market; a sure money maker. Stock is selling rapidly at $2 per share and in order to secure some of it at this low price you will have to act at once. Remember there is always a market for lead and zinc ore. Address MISSOURI-KANSAS LEAD & ZINC CO., 211 LONG BUILDING, FREDONIA, KANSAS

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN
W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.





W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5.00 to $7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

WANTED, A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC



FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.

Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

ILLINOIS FARMS
In Knox and Fulton Counties For Sale
WRITE FOR LIST TO DAY
W. W. VOSE, LONDON MILLS, ILL

Unequaled Kansas Investment

To the First 100 People answering this advertisement who invest $10 no more no less, we will give one share of 6 per cent. preferred stock in this Company worth $50. Real estate security. Write us and learn how we can afford it. We deal in Kansas lands. We want your help; can we get it by helping you? Don't waste write now. Sheldon Real Estate Co., Topeka, Kan

Address

LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER
THE BEST QUALITY
STRAIGHT 5¢ CIGAR
ALWAYS RELIABLE
Your jobber or direct from Factory, Peoria, Ill.



PRUSSIAN HEAVE POWDERS
CURE HEAVES, Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion, Lung and Wind Troubles
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Price 50c at dealer, 60c by mail.
Prussian Remedy Co., St. Paul, Minn.

TEXAS is selling her Eighteen Million acres of land at 1-40th cash, balance in 40 years at 3 per cent. Send us 50c, money order or silver, for booklet giving full particulars. GREEN & TAYLOR, Del Rio, Texas

AGENTS WANTED in every locality; send 4c for new proposition to agents. A. Goodenough, 500 E. Commerce St., San Antonio, Tex

AGENTS We Need You. The best sellers out; an absolute necessity; repeated seller; sample, terms, etc., 10c. Lustrum Starch Enamel Co., Box 123, Ollcombury, O

GIRLS Carry PELA-TOKA in your purse. IT'S DELIGHTFUL! 10c. Address Thibodeau Bros. & Co., 88 Front St., Chicopee, Mass

OKLAHOMA Bargains in Farms; send for circulars. IRA STOUT, Cushing, Okla

Electrotyping AND Stereotyping

THE attention of Advertisers, Printers and Manufacturers is called to our superior facilities for turning out first-class Electrotyping and Stereotyping. We guarantee satisfactory and prompt service in all cases.

ADVERTISERS desiring a large or small lot of Electrotypes of an advertisement should get our prices before placing their orders. The best of work in the shortest possible time.

MANUFACTURERS who wish first-class electrotypes of Cuts for catalogue Illustrations will find it to their interest to communicate with us. We make a specialty of producing Electrotypes from Half-Tones, Engravings, etc.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION
57 to 67 South Jefferson St., Chicago

IN writing to Advertisers, please do not fail to mention you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

BANK OF ANTIOCH,

EDWARD BROOK, BANKER.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE, AND DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 58 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH

Lv. Chicago.		Ar. Antioch.
8:35 AM	No. 5, Daily ex Sunday	10:40 AM
1:30 PM	No. 7, Daily ex Sunday	3:15 PM
4:00 PM	No. 13, Daily	6:30 PM

GOING SOUTH

Lv. Antioch.		Ar. Chicago.
7:13 AM	No. 14, Daily	10:20 AM
11:17 AM	No. 8, Daily ex. Sunday	1:05 PM
4:20 PM	No. 6, Daily ex Sunday	6:15 PM
9:08 PM	No. 2, Daily	10:50 PM

Patrons can now board or leave the above trains at Halstead street, Chicago, instead of the Central station if so desired.

GEO. KUHAUPT, Agent, Antioch.

LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome

C. M. MANLEY, V. C.

J. C. JAMES, JR., Clerk.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the First and Third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethern always welcome.

The Eastern Star meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

WAS FREE FROM PREJUDICE.

Talesman Able to Try Case Against an Indian Fairly.

In a northern California town a supposed murder had been committed. The half-breed wife of an Indian had died, as the husband said, from natural causes, and was buried without the usual formalities being first complied with. After a lapse of two weeks the body was disinterred by the authorities at the instance of a particular enemy of the accused and marks of violence, as the informer had said, were found upon the body.

The prosecuting attorney was examining the talesmen to ascertain if any of them were prejudiced against Indians.

Talesman Taylor was upon the stand undergoing a rather stiff cross-examination.

"Did an Indian do you or your family any harm at any time?" asked the prosecutor.

"No," replied Taylor.

"Did you or any of your family ever have dealings or trouble with an Indian?"

"No," replied Taylor, "except that my mother was killed by an Indian."—Lippincott's.

Don't Borrow Trouble.

It is a bad habit to borrow anything, but the worst thing you can possibly borrow, is trouble. When sick, sore, heavy, weary and worn-out by the pains and poisons of dyspepsia, biliousness, Bright's disease, and similar internal disorders, don't sit down and brood over your symptoms, but fly for relief to Electric Bitters. Here you will find sure and permanent forgetfulness of all your troubles, and your body will not be burdened by a load of debt disease. At J. H. Swan's drug store. Price 50c. Guaranteed.

Ambassador Reid's Expenditures.

It is estimated that if Ambassador Whitelaw Reid shall keep up the social pace he has set in England his term as American representative there will cost him about $500,000. He is laying plans for a social and diplomatic campaign such as none of his predecessors thought of undertaking. Dorchester house, the London mansion which the Reids have taken, cannot be fittingly maintained under $75,000 a year. West Park, a country place he has engaged, will cost $25,000 more, exclusive of elaborate entertainments planned there. Then there are the opera, trips to the continent, etc., which will bring the total up to or beyond the formidable figure mentioned.

A new idea in Cough Syrup is advanced in Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. Besides containing Pine Tar, Honey and other valuable remedies, it is rendered Laxative, so that its use insures a prompt and efficient evacuation of the bowels. It relaxes the nervous system and cures all coughs, colds, croup, etc. A red clover blossom and the honey bee is on every bottle of the Original Laxative Cough Syrup—Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. Sold by J. H. Swan, Antioch.

The Way of Life.

To many of us Life is rude
And Joy a fleeting bubble;
The only time our credit's good
Is when we borrow trouble.

Keep Cheerful.

Once he gives way to pessimism a business man has reached the beginning of the end.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

Won't Patronize Himself.

In the photographer's family were a wife, three daughters, two sons, and, just as an afterthought, the photographer himself. All of this happy number have been photographed frequently, yet, strange to say, none of their pictures bears the stamp of home industry.

"How is this," asked an inquisitive friend. "Why don't you people have your pictures taken in your own studio?"

"For the same reason," replied the photographer, "that a doctor calls in another practitioner to treat his family when ill; that a lawyer generally fights shy of arguing his own case, and that a dressmaker, no matter how competent, hires somebody else to fit her gowns. They are afraid they cannot do justice to a subject in which they take such a vital interest. That is why all of my brood patronize a rival concern when they want really fine photographs. In my own studio I would be likely to give a much more satisfactory sitting to strangers than to my own children."

A Dozen Times a Night.

Mrs. Owen Dunn, of Benton Ferry, W. Va., writes: "I have had kidney and bladder trouble for years, and it became so bad that I was obliged to get up at least a dozen times a night. I never received any permanent benefit from any medicine until I tried Foley's Kidney Cure. After using two bottles, I am cured." Sold by J. H. Swan.

Habits.

Ned was watching grandpa put on his shoes. "Why do you turn 'em over to shake 'em before you put 'em on?" he asked.

"Did I?" said grandpa.

"Why, yes, you did; but I didn't see anything come out. I have to shake the sand out of my shoes 'most every morning."

Grandpa laughed. "I didn't notice that I shook my shoes, Ned, but I got in the habit of shaking my shoes every time before putting them on when I was in India."

"Why did you do it there?"

"To shake out scorpions and centipedes, or other nuisances that might be hiding in them."

"But you don't need to do it here, for we don't have such things."

"I know, but I formed the habit, and now I do it without thinking."

"Habit is a queer thing, isn't it?" said Ned, thoughtfully.

"It's a very strong thing," said grandpa; "remember that, my boy. A habit is a chain that grows stronger every day, and it seems as if a bad habit grows faster than a good one. If you want to have good habits when you are old, form them while you are young, and let them be growing all the while you live."

No Pill is as pleasant and positive as DeWitts Little Early Risers. These Famous Little Pills are so mild and effective that children, delicate ladies and weak people enjoy their cleansing effect, while strong people say they are the best liver pills sold. Sold by J. H. Swan, Antioch.

For Welsh Rabbits.

He was a recent recruit from Ireland's green turf and had secured his first position in a grocery store.

One day a customer approached the new clerk and inquired for some crumbled store cheese for a Welsh rabbit. After supplying the customer with the desired cheese Pat inquired, "And, sure, is that phwat yer feed them on?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Widowers Marry Housekeepers.

In London out of one hundred widowers who marry again twelve marry their housekeepers.

Wild Beasts Destroy Indian Cattle.

The number of cattle destroyed by wild beasts in India last year exceeded 86,000.

How's Your Liver?

It will pay you to take good care of your liver, because, if you do, your liver will take good care of you.

Sick liver puts you all out of sorts, makes you pale, dizzy, sick at the stomach, gives you stomach ache, headache, malaria, etc. Well liver keeps you well, by purifying your blood and digesting your food.

There is only one safe, certain and reliable liver medicine, and that is

Thedford's Black-Draught

For over 60 years this wonderful vegetable remedy has been a standby in thousands of homes, and is today the favorite liver medicine in the world.

It acts gently on the liver and kidneys, and does not irritate the bowels.

It cures constipation, relieves congestion, and purifies the system from an overflow of bile, thereby keeping the body in perfect health.

Price 25c at all druggists and dealers.

Test it.

HIS EDITORIAL QUICKLY READY.

New York Paper Tells Good Story on Southern Journalist.

A certain editorial writer on the staff of a Southern newspaper was inclined to dilatoriness during certain periods of conviviality, and caused thereby much concern in the breast of the foreman of the composing room just prior to the moment when the forms must go to press. But the writer was a part owner of the paper and could not well be discharged, since he occupied the position of managing editor. Many times the editorials were late and the paper delayed in going to press, but the delinquent writer always made good after a fashion. Finally he hit upon a scheme when he was called upon at the last moment for "copy" that may, in all justice to expediency, be called the art of genius.

The hour was very late and no leading editorial had gone to the composing room. In frantic haste the foreman sent for the editorial writer, and only after half an hour was he located—in a near-by saloon and much the worse for his dalliance there. He grasped the intelligence that he had forgotten his leading column, and made his way as fast as he could to his office. Snatching a piece of copy paper in one hand, he caught up a copy of the New York Times with the other, and from it clipped a leading editorial, which he pasted on the paper. Then he wrote:

"We cannot agree with the New York Times when it says:"

The editorial of the Times was copied, the paper went to press, and the editor back to the saloon.—New York Times.

TO SEE STARS IN DAYLIGHT.

No Trouble at All, if You Followed Professor's Advice.

The astronomer, who was to lecture in the town hall, rested contentedly after his noonday meal. His peace of mind, however, was soon disturbed by the reception committee, who had called to make the day pleasant for him.

This committee was handicapped by having on its membership a young man of the impressionistic class. He would talk deliberately and persistently on some deep subject; give utterance to long and complicated sentences, sprinkled with still longer words, and then conclude his unwieldy effort by convincing his hearers that he had said absolutely nothing.

"Professor," observed this man severely, "it has been said and frequently reiterated in my presence, that it is possible to see the glittering stars in their scintillating glory in daylight. Can you convince me of this unusual phenomenon?"

The astronomer's eyes twinkled mischievously. "Yes," he answered, chuckling merrily; "if you'll come to my office in New York with the price of two matinee tickets, I'll point out some of the leading stars of this country before dark."

Don't Put Stings in Words.

The girl with laughter in her eyes, a pleasant smile for everybody, of kind words and gentle deeds, will be much more charming though far less beautiful than the girl of pretty face who is "stuck up," supercilious, disagreeable and has an exalted opinion of her own importance.

While there is a charm in the pretty face there must be back of it womanhood in its perfection. The art of being a woman is indeed a great one. There are women who always do things right and there are others who always do them wrong. How often do we see this in public?

A woman imagines, often without reason, that somebody is encroaching upon her rights. She cuts loose with a volley of angry words, making herself intensely disagreeable, whereas if she had spoken softly she would have accomplished far more and there would have been no sting in her words.—Chicago Journal.

A Whistler Witticism.

James McNeal Whistler, the artist, was appreciated among his friends as much for his trenchant wit and sarcastic sayings as for his genius.

A young lady on one occasion, her first meeting with Whistler, was giving vent to her appreciation of the "artistic temperament," and was evidently of the opinion that she possessed that requisite herself.

"It is wonderful," she said in conclusion, "what a difference there is between people."

"Yes," replied Whistler, "there is a great deal of difference between matches, too, if you only look close enough, but they all make about the same blaze."—New York Times.

Sorrow Of It.

"More trouble," sighed McNutty, putting on his coat. "If it ain't one thing it's another."

"What's the matter now?" queried his good wife.

"More labor troubles," answered McNutty.

"Not another lockout, I hope," said the partner of his sorrows.

"No, it's worse than that," answered the alleged head of the house. "The boss has yielded and I've got to go to work again."—Chicago News.

Perils of the Missionary's Life.

Missionary work among the natives in southern Africa appears to be full of peril. In time the missionaries' successors will be entirely secure in their effects, but their self-sacrificing toil among the black tribes seems at present to be dangerous, especially among the people with whom the Germans are brought in contact.—New York Tribune.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases In Every Form—Many People Have Kidney Trouble and Do Not Know It.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

It is the function of the kidneys to filter and purify the blood which is constantly passing through them.

When the kidneys are out of order the other organs are affected immediately and you may have symptoms of heart trouble, stomach and liver trouble, and other ailments, which are all owing to the kidneys being weak and out of order.

If you are sick **Foley's Kidney Cure** will strengthen and build up the worn out tissues of the kidneys so they will act properly and the symptoms of weakness, heart, stomach and liver trouble will disappear and you will be restored to perfect health.

How to Tell If You Have Kidney Trouble.

You can easily determine if your kidneys are out of order by setting aside for 24 hours a bottle of the urine passed upon arising. If upon examination it is cloudy or milky or has a brick-dust sediment or small particles float about in it, your kidneys are diseased and **Foley's Kidney Cure** should be taken at once.

Foley's Kidney Cure is pleasant to take and acts directly upon the parts affected and you begin to feel better at once.

It corrects slight disorders in a few days and it has cured many obstinate cases after other treatment had failed.

Doctors Said He Would Not Live.

Peter Frey, of Woodruff, Pa., writes: "After doctoring for two years with the best physicians in Waynesburg, and still getting worse, the doctors advised me if I had any business to attend to I had better attend to it at once, as I could not possibly live another month, as there was no cure for me. Foley's Kidney Cure was recommended to me by a friend, and I immediately sent my son to the store for it and after taking three bottles I began to get better and continued to improve until I was entirely well."

Two Sizes, 50c and $1.00.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

JAMES H. SWAN

Found Rare Art Treasures.

Another valuable addition to Italy's treasures in medieval works of art has just been brought to light. In the old church of Cireggio, near Omegna, some internal repairs and structural cleaning are being carried out. Among the rest a thick coating of whitewash has been removed. Fortunately, with a view to possible discoveries underneath, this was done with care, with the result that there have been found six beautiful frescoes of the best period of Italian art. They are all by the eminent painter Grandenzio Ferrari. The color is said to be splendid.—London Globe.

You may be just as skeptical and pessimistic as you please. Kodol will digest what you eat whether you eat or not. You can put your food in a bowl, pour a little Kodol Dyspepsia Cure on it and it will digest it the same as it will in your stomach. It can't help but cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is curing hundreds and thousands—some had faith and some didn't. Sold by J. H. Swan, Antioch.

Danger to Pneumatic Tires.

Life and elasticity are taken out to a pneumatic tire if it is exposed to the sun too much.

To draw the fire out of a burn, heal a cut without leaving a scar, or to cure boils, sores, tetter, eczema and all skin and scalp diseases, use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A specific for piles. Get the genuine. Sold by J. H. Swan, Antioch.

Famous Marble Stairway.

The famous marble staircase of the Glasgow municipal buildings cost £30,000.

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP

Cures all Coughs and assists in expelling Colds from the System by gently moving the bowels. A certain cure for croup and whooping-cough.



The Red Clover Blossom and the Honey Bee is on every bottle.

(Trade Mark Registered.)

KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR

PREPARED AT THE LABORATORY OF E. O. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

J. H. SWAN, ANTIOCH.

BOOKS IN BRITISH MUSEUM.

Students Crowd Its Reading Room and Investigate Various Subjects.

In the reading room of the British museum the desks are crowded with students all day long, and in addition to the books of reference some 20,000 in number, which fill the open shelves of the room, from 3,000 to 4,000 volumes are given out every day. Theology in a wide sense, including the Bible, biblical literature, church history and works on the religious rites and ceremonies of all races and creeds, is easily at the head of the list, with about 300 volumes. Topography comes next, with about twenty fewer, and of these books on London amount to a quarter, books on English topography to another quarter, the other half being for the rest of the world. History and biography come next, English history being mostly in demand, and books on France and the French province second.

Essays, criticisms and miscellaneous literature take the fourth place and are followed by fiction—not less than five years old—moral philosophy, poetry and the fine arts, the drama, law and philology, political economy and so on down to politics, mathematics and chemistry, which have about forty volumes apiece, and lastly works on naval and military subjects, which seldom have more than three or four volumes each. It is a curious list and throws a useful light on the sort of studies taken up by the readers in the museum.—London Globe.

RUSSIANS FOND OF READING.

Copies of Popular Books Sell Into the Millions.

People here are so accustomed to regard Russia as an illiterate land, says the London Telegraph, that they will probably be surprised to learn that a popular book at a low price has been known to reach a sale of 2,000,000 copies within a few months of its appearance. Such is the avidity with which the Slav reader seizes upon what appeals to him. In no other country, moreover, have writers been called upon to suffer for their literary opinions as in Russia. The story of many of them is a veritable martyrdom. Novikoff, the first modern writer, whom the Metropolitan of Moscow termed "the best Christian he ever knew," was immured for fifteen years in the Schluesselberg, and came out a broken man. Labzin was imprisoned and exiled. Radischeff in exile ended his own life by suicide. Rylcef was hanged with five other lesser writers by Nicholas I. Pushkin would have died in exile but for being [illegible] in a duel by Lermontoff [illegible] killed when in exile, at the age of 27. Odoevskiy was broken by twelve years' hard labor in a Siberian convict prison. Polezhaeff was condemned to 1,000 strokes with the bastinado and twenty-five years' service in a penal regiment and a similar fate was reserved for Shevchenko. The list could be extended to cover a page or two.

Senator Dawes as a Botanist.

John A. Harris used to relate the following incident, which happened in his home town of Plainfield, Mass.:

In 1886 the late Senator Henry L. Dawes, while driving near the town of Plainfield, not far from Cummington, his native town, lost his way and secured the services of William Reid, a simple-minded youth, to direct him the right way.

Mr. Dawes took the boy in his carriage, and as they were passing an extensive pasture, the senator remarked that was "a fine lot of spear grass."

"That's Herd's grass," remarked the boy.

Vainly the senator tried to explain that the boy was wrong, and finally made a bet of $10 to a cent that he (Mr. Dawes) was right, and referred the matter to Andrew E. Wells, an old farmer who knew Mr. Dawes by sight.

"Guess you have lost, senator," said the referee, who decided the bet in the boy's favor; "why, that is Herd's grass, for it belongs to Tom Herd." So Mr. Dawes admitted that the joke was on him.

Ruling Prices for Diamonds.

Diamonds, according to a Chestnut street dealer, will never be as cheap as they have been nor cheaper than they are to-day, when the prices are about 40 per cent in advance of those of five years ago. The cause of the rise is increased demand. The present limit made by the trust to the annual output is £40,000,000, and it has been maintained at that for several years. As the demand increases the trust simply raises the price, but keeps the output stationary. Curiously enough, old diamonds remaining in dealers' hands—that is, diamonds purchased by them before the prices were raised—are generally held for sale at the old prices, and it is not an unusual thing to see two stones which are alike in size, color and quality held at different prices by the same dealer.—Philadelphia Record.

America Leads in Autos.

Statistics are now brought forward to show that America has supplanted France as the leader in the motor car industry. Not only does the United States supply 95 per cent of the cars now in this country, but American manufacturers are now shipping cars all over the world.

Chauffeurs in Army Uniform.

Among the staff of the royal garages of Italy a semi-military system has been introduced. The director will wear the uniform of an army captain and the chauffeurs that of the ranks.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.



There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles most always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

CLOTHES FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

Woman Who Has Them a Rarity and a Relief, Says an Exchange.

She's such a relief to meet with—the woman who always has her clothes ready for any occasion she may be invited to, and she's almost as great a rarity.

When the seasons change she puts her mind upon the subject of clothes with a will, and quietly decides just what she will get to carry her through the whole season. Then as quietly, and as surely, she gets each thing, so that by the time half her world is rushing around trying to get something made in time for this affair or for that she is ready with everything—ready to accept those invitations to delightful affairs planned on the spur of the moment—thing that there isn't time to get something made for.

The result is she's never hurried, nor its almost invariable accompaniment, flurried.

Probably she doesn't [illegible] many clothes, [illegible] the Antique, and have closets and wardrobes fit to overflowing, yet who complain so bitterly that they've nothing ready to wear, or not exactly the right thing, find her almost provoking in her serene readiness.

But it was hard work in the first place, for choosing a few things that will suit all occasions, and yet give you a few changes, isn't easy by any means, and requires a mighty clever manager.

But, she's such a relief to invite anywhere!—San Francisco, Cal.

Full of Tragic Meaning

are these lines from J. H. Simmons, of Case, Ia. Think what might have resulted from his terrible cough if he had not taken the medicine about which he writes: "I had a fearful cough, that disturbed my nights rest. I tried everything but nothing would relieve it, until I took Dr. King's new Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which completely cured me." Instantly relieves and permanently cures all throat and lung diseases; prevents grip and pneumonia. At J. H. Swan, druggist; guaranteed; 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

The Canon's Joke.

Dr. Goodall, of Eton, was proverbially fond of punning. About the same time that he was made provost of Eton he received also a stall at Windsor.

A young lady of his acquaintance, while congratulating him on his elevation, requested him to give the young ladies of Eton and Windsor a ball during the vacation.

"I am afraid I cannot accede to that request," said the doctor.

"Oh, doctor, do. It would be so charming," she exclaimed, as she playfully tapped his wig with her fan and caused the powder to fly about.

"There, my dear, there is your answer. You see you can get powder out of the canon, but not the ball."

Spent More Than $1,000.

W. W. Baker, of Plainview, Nebraska, writes: "My wife suffered from lung trouble for fifteen years. She tried a number of doctors and spent over $1,000 without relief. She became very low and lost all hope. A friend recommended Foley's Honey and Tar, and thanks to this great remedy, it saved her life. She enjoys better health than she has known in 10 years. Refuse substitutes. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Plea for Shorter Hours.

President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' made an interesting statement in his Tamaqua speech, when he said: "I do not ask for the eight-hour day as a matter of sentiment, but as a matter of good citizenship. A man can do more work in eight hours than in ten hours. Do you know that in the soft coal regions more coal is produced per man in an eight-hour day than was produced in a ten-hour day?" Let's see, who was the lawyer who said that he could do a year's work in eleven months, but not in twelve?—Boston Globe.